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CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c.....	261
Leading Articles:—	
The Australian Colonies and the Treaty with Japan.....	262
British Shipowners and Foreign Trade.....	262
Commercial Attachés.....	262
The Burmah-Chinese Railway and the West River.....	263
China's Ability to Suppress Revolt.....	263
China's Surrender to the British Ultimatum.....	264
The Japanese Attack on Anping.....	264
The Japanese Advance in Formosa.....	265
Affairs in South Formosa.....	266
The Szechuen Riots and the British Ultimatum.....	266
The Chinese Surrender.....	266
The British Naval Demonstration.....	267
Supreme Court.....	267
Reviews.....	268
The Water Supply.....	268
Concert at the Mount Austin Hotel.....	269
College of Medicine for Chinese.....	269
Serious Trouble at the Taikoo Refinery.....	269
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.....	269
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited.....	270
Hongkong Golf Club.....	270
Hongkong Rifle Association.....	271
Correspondence:—	
The Degradation of Liu.....	271
The Belgic.....	271
The Power of Peking.....	271
Abandonment of Proposed Taxation of Foreign Opium.....	271
The Kucheng Massacre.....	272
The Foochow Missionaries, and the English and American Consuls.....	272
More Effects of the Hwasung Massacre.....	273
Imperial Discharge of Telegrams at Shanghai.....	273
Execution in Shanghai.....	273
The Denationalised Settlements at Shanghai.....	274
Weng Tung-lio.....	274
Germany and the Looting of the Mission near Swatow.....	274
Hongkong and Port News.....	275
Commercial.....	278
Shipping.....	280

MARRIAGES.

At Christchurch, Yokohama, on the 30th September, by Rev. G. Champneys Irwine, M.A., II. MATTHESON BROWN, of Hongkong, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late BUCHANAN KIRKWOOD, of Glasgow. [2094]

On Monday, 7th October, 1895, at the Peak Church, Hongkong, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, WILLIAM WAKEFORD, eldest son of WILLIAM COX, Esq., of Auckland, N.Z., late of Southampton, Eng., to ALICE MARY, second daughter of HENRY DRYDEN, Esq., of Wellington, N.Z. [2102]

On the 25th September, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perham, DANIEL EARNSHAW, of Manila, son of DANIEL EARNSHAW, Lloyd's Surveyor, of that city, to HELEN, eldest daughter of EDWARD BOUSTEAD, junior, of London, and granddaughter of the late EDWARD BOUSTEAD, of Singapore.

DEATHS.

At Macao, on the 3rd instant, TERRY, the infant son of S. E. and F. R. BEETON, aged 10 weeks. [2067]

At No. 5, Beaconsfield Arcade, at 1.45 a.m., on the 3rd October, HERMANN HUGO JAMES SCHMIDT, age 14 years and 3 months, the dearly beloved and only son of CAROLINE SCHMIDT, widow of the late WM. SCHMIDT. [2079]

On the 24th September, at his residence in Kobe, GEORG NATERMANN, a native of Bremen, aged 35.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 6th September arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, on

the 6th October (30 days); the American mail of the 12th September arrived, per P. M. steamer *Coptic*, on the 8th October (26 days); and the Canadian mail of the 16th September arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of China*, on the 8th October (22 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Kucheng inquiry is still dragging along, with very unsatisfactory results.

Russia continues to send large quantities of guns, munitions, and war material to Vladivostock.

The Premier of Adelaide has invited the Colonies to a conference to consider the influx of Japanese.

Mr. H. E. Hobson, Commissioner of Customs, has been ordered to Yatung, the open mart in Thibet, to replace Mr. F. E. Taylor, who goes home on leave.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has cancelled the recent agreement with France that Japanese subjects in Siam should be under French protection.

The report that Sir Robert Hart had been offered the appointment of Minister to Peking originated, we are told, in a hoax played by a would-be humorous official on a news-hunting Shanghai journalist.

The French talk of extending their Tonkin railway as far as Wuchow in Kwangsi, the river port with which Hongkong desires to get into communication by steamer. Which will be first in the field, a British steamer or a French railway? The railway will no doubt be talked about a long time before it is made, but the opening of the West River has also been talked about for a long time.

The report of the Oriental Hotel, Limited (Kobe), for the year ended 31st August last gives the total earnings as \$81,940, and the net profit for the year as \$22,592. It is proposed to write off \$5,992, to pay a further dividend of three per cent. on the ordinary shares, making eight per cent. for the year, and to distribute a surplus sum of \$5,920 in equal parts to ordinary and founders' shares, making the total return for the year twelve per cent. on ordinary shares and \$37 per share on founders' shares; and to carry a balance of \$4,759 to reserve account, bringing that account up to \$10,000.

The annual report of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, has been issued. The balance at credit of 1894 account is \$542,455, out of which the sum of \$263,693 has already been paid for a dividend of 10 per cent. to shareholders and a bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors of premia. Subject to the approval of shareholders, it has been decided to dispose of the remaining balance by adding to reserve fund \$175,000, thereby increasing it to \$1,200,000, paying a final dividend of \$6 per share, and carrying forward the sum of \$43,761 to 1895 account. The 1895 account shows an estimated balance at credit of \$676,352.

The Japanese expedition for the month of Formosa left Kelung on the 4th inst. At the Pescadores it was to divide into two sections, one of which was to land to the north of Anping and the other to the south. News of the destruction of Liu Yung-fu's force is now momentarily expected.

The *Foochow Echo* of the 28th September says:—Mr. Vice-Consul L. C. Hopkins, under instructions from Peking, assumed charge of H. B. M. Consulate at this port on the 23rd inst. until the return of Mr. Consul Mansfield. It is understood that Mr. G. D. Fitzipios proceeds to Kucheng next week to relieve Mr. Vice-Consul Allen, who will then return to the Pagoda Anchorage.

China has surrendered to the British ultimatum and degraded Liu Ping-chang; the ex-Viceroy of Szechuen, for his complicity in the anti-foreign outrages in that province. According to a Reuter's telegram, however, the Chinese Legation, states that the degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen was decided upon before the presentation of the British ultimatum; while a French official note ascribes the decision to the pacific pressure brought to bear by France. The British Foreign Office on the other hand states that the ultimatum was presented before the degradation of the Viceroy and that it doubtless induced China to submit to the British demands. According to a Havas telegram, China will pay an indemnity of Tls. 940,000 for the destruction of property.

The *Japan Mail* says:—Reuter has repeated the telegram published some days ago by a Japanese journal, to the effect that Germany had decided to join France and Russia in demanding the speedy evacuation of the Liaotung peninsula by Japan. There is not, we believe, the smallest foundation for such a statement. Indeed, it bears on its face the impress of untruth, for it indicates that some divergence of opinion had occurred between the three Powers, or, at any rate, that some new departure had been made by two of them and endorsed by the third after hesitation; whereas the three have worked harmoniously throughout. We may go further and say that, according to our information, no friction has been developed in connection with the Liaotung question, the course contemplated by Japan being endorsed as reasonable by the three Powers.

Canton is now being supplied with a fire extinguishing service that may be described as fairly efficient. Mains are laid from the river to pumping stations distributed over the city, and these are so arranged that all the stations in a given district can be used to drive the water to the particular station nearest the point at which it is required. Hose can be attached to the mains at frequent intervals and a large body of water be thus brought to bear on any fire that may break out within the radius of the service. The recent fire near the steamer wharves was stopped by this means. A pumping station is being put up at that point, but unfortunately the work was not completed at the time the fire occurred, or instead of over a hundred houses being burned probably the loss would have been confined to one or two. As it was the hose had to be led for considerable distances, so that the fire had made large headway before the service was brought into effective operation.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

New South Wales has its first question of foreign policy on hand, and it appears not to know very well what to do with it. The question is whether the colony should accept the Japanese treaty or not. By section 19 it is provided that the stipulations of the treaty shall not be applicable to certain enumerated colonies, including the Australian colonies, but may be made applicable to any of them on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Tokyo within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. The colonies are therefore free to accept or leave the treaty as they may deem best in their own interests, and this is the question that now confronts the New South Wales Government and Legislature. One year has already elapsed since the ratifications were exchanged and still no decision has been arrived at. On the 11th September a question on the subject was asked in the Legislative Council of the colony, and the Attorney-General in his reply said the matter was still under consideration, that this was the first occasion on which a question of foreign policy had been brought before the Colonial Government, that the treaty bristled with advantages, but on the other hand there were some dangerous clauses, and what the Government had to do was to get the benefits of the treaty without its disadvantages. The "dangerous clauses" are those which secure to the subjects of each of the two high contracting powers full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other and immunity from any higher imposts or charges than those imposed on native subjects. If the Australian colonies accept the treaty they will be precluded from passing any laws in restriction of Japanese immigration. Herein lies the difficulty. Already there is an agitation in progress against Japanese immigration, and so strong is the feeling in the matter that the *Sydney Morning Herald* declares that the danger of over-immigration from Japan is far from being a sentimental one and that the disadvantage at which such an influx would put the colony far outweighs any possible commercial advantage that might accrue from the acceptance of the treaty. If, says our contemporary, the Government can get concessions under the treaty without accepting the objectionable clauses so much the better; but "on the question of the unrestricted admission of the Asiatic alien we have no choice."

The *Sydney Morning Herald* is of opinion that "the thoughtfulness of the home Government in leaving the colonies a choice in such a matter is to be commended, and courtesy requires that it be acknowledged by this colony expressing her intentions in the matter before the term of consideration expires." The "thoughtfulness" was probably as much for the convenience of the Foreign Office as for the susceptibilities of the colonies. Had the treaty been made generally applicable and the colonies had afterwards chosen to prohibit Japanese immigration the difficulty of settling the matter with Japan would have rested with the Foreign Office, and it would not have been a small one. As it is, the colonies are left to settle the matter for themselves. They are anxious to extend their trade with Japan, for the furtherance of which object both Victoria and South Australia have sent special missions, and the treaty secures great tradal

advantages. It is now left to the colonies themselves to say whether they will accept these advantages, coupled with reciprocity of treatment as regards right of residence, or will forego the advantages and shut out Japanese immigration; or whether they can suggest a middle course that will be equally advantageous to themselves and acceptable to Japan. It is improbable that Japan will enter into any agreement by which her subjects would be formally recognised as a proscribed race, but she might possibly be willing to place some restrictions upon emigration which would remove the Australians' fear of a great influx of Japanese into their colonies. It is to be noted, however, that the United States, which are as violently opposed to Chinese immigration as are the Australian colonies, do not extend their objections to Japanese immigration, and in the treaty they have recently concluded with Japan they have agreed to reciprocal rights of residence.

BRITISH SHIPOWNERS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

While British merchants and manufacturers are eagerly seeking new markets British shipowners are busy transferring old established trade connections from British to foreign ports and giving foreign merchants and manufacturers advantages over their British rivals. A great outcry is raised if preferential rates of duty are accorded to Chinese junks as against foreign shipping on the Canton River; but British shipowners have themselves no hesitation in according foreign shippers preferential rates of freight, which appears no less inequitable, besides being more short-sighted, for the Native Customs at Canton are at least fighting for what they believe to be their own and their nationals' interests, whereas the British shipowner is working for alien interests in return for pecuniary advantages which at best can be but temporary, for when their policy has worked itself out and the bulk of the over-sea trade has been transferred from England to the Continent British shipowners will be allowed but a small share in the carrying of it. It is to British trade that British shipowners must chiefly look for employment, and to assist in throttling British trade for a merely temporary advantage is a suicidal policy to pursue. How the arrangement works from this end may be gathered from the following extract from Messrs. WELCH, LEWIS & Co.'s Shanghai tea trade report:—"The Steamer Conference as at present worked is adverse to the trade with London. "In Hankow the steamer *Pingsuey* was loading for London at £3 10s. a ton of 40 cubic feet, while the *Oanfa*, belonging to the same line, was loading for Odessa at about half the money. Steamers are now on the berth for New York at £1 15s., while the rate to London is maintained at £2 10s. Fifteen shillings a ton on tea costing 11s. 11 to 15 means 6 to 8 per cent. on the lay down cost, besides which the export demand in London is lessened, and the market there loses valuable support." Similar arrangements prevail at the other end, both in respect to the trade with China and that with Australia. For instance, paper manufactured on the Continent will be carried by British steamers from Continental ports to Australia at lower rates of freight than paper manufactured in England will be carried from English ports to Australia. British paper manufacturers consequently find it to their interest to establish manufactories on the Continent, thereby depriving the British workman of employ-

ment and giving it to foreigners. The hostile rates of freight which British shipowners are imposing on British trade are in fact becoming a more serious item in the calculations of the British manufacturer than the hostile tariffs of foreign countries. For the time being the shipowner may be making profits by the extraordinary course of action he pursues, but the policy is no more enlightened than that of a farmer who should accept a contract to divert from his own property a stream on which his fields were dependent for irrigation.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

In the House of Commons on the 30th August an interesting debate took place on the vote for the Diplomatic and Consular services, in which reference was made to the question of appointing commercial attachés. At present we have three such attachés—Sir JOSEPH CROWE, for Western Europe; Mr. LAW, who has charge of Russia, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey; and Mr. WRENCH, at Constantinople. Sir A. ROLLIT suggested that one Ministry of Commerce and Industry, absorbing the functions of the Board of Trade and of the commercial department of the Foreign Office, would better serve our commercial interests than the present arrangement, and, with reference to the question of commercial attachés, he suggested that there should be a representative in the Far East and made reference to the important commercial interests of Great Britain in China and Japan. Sir C. DILKE doubted whether the commercial attaché system was the best that could be devised. It tended to make the other members of the Embassies and Legations think it was not their business to prepare commercial reports. In his opinion it would be better to put more prominently before the staffs the commercial side of their functions. Mr. CURZON, in replying for the Government said the commercial department of the Foreign Office, although unostentatious in its operations, was certainly a most important one, and those operations were capable of bearing most practical results. As head of that particular department he looked forward to a period of activity and energy on behalf of the commercial interests of this country. As to commercial attachés he said this question of increasing their number had been discussed more than once, and doubts had been thrown on the policy of doing so, nine years ago by the right hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. BRUCE) and in 1890 by a Royal Commission presided over by the present Home Secretary. It was said that the appointment of commercial attachés would be regarded as an excuse for the neglect of commercial matters by other members of embassies, and that capable men, unless they could command large salaries, would prefer private commercial careers. With these authoritative opinions against the proposal the Government could not adopt it with anything like precipitation. He spoke in high terms of the character of the consular reports and said that "undoubtedly despatch in the matter was of great importance, but what was also important was that more merchants should read the reports. Very often suggestions of the highest value were repeated in them without receiving the slightest attention. He did not know what the sale of the reports was, but he ventured to say it was not what it ought to be, and if his hon. friend could increase the reading capacity of his clients rather than suggest the imposition of greater work on the

"Consuls he would be considerably benefiting the cause he represented." Another passage in Mr. CURZON's speech is also worthy of special notice. One of the previous speakers had expressed the hope that the era of *laissez faire* in the diplomatic conduct of our commercial affairs had passed. With that sentiment Mr. CURZON said he entirely agreed, and proceeded:—"At the same time there was a consideration on the other side which they ought to bear in mind. If they contemplated that commercial conquest of the world they claimed to have made, it had been made not by the protection or activity of Governments, but by the intrepidity and enterprise of their individual traders. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty and should be the pleasure of a Government to sustain and stimulate the efforts of their traders to hold their own, but more depended upon maintaining the features of their national character which had made them what they were than upon any artificial support Government Consuls or diplomats could give." These very sensible remarks appeared to commend themselves to the approval of the House of Commons and we have no doubt they will commend themselves equally to the judgment of the commercial communities of the Far East.

So far as this part of the world is concerned we fail to see what advantage would be secured by the appointment of commercial attachés. Every Consul is supposed to discharge the duties that would fall to the lot of a commercial attaché and on the whole they discharge them very well and merit the encomium passed upon their reports by Mr. CURZON. If the Consuls were called by another name it would make no difference to the character of their work. But, it may be said, the idea is not to appoint a commercial attaché for every port, but a single one for the whole of the Far East, whose duty it would be to collect information from the Consuls and from other sources, collate it, and place it before the Government for publication. That function is already discharged by the Secretaries of Legation, and the recent report of Mr. BEAULIER, the Secretary of Legation at Peking, extracts from which recently appeared in our columns, was as excellent a report as could reasonably be desired and would have done credit to any officer whether calling himself a commercial attaché or by any other title. The valuable special report on Soochow and Hangchow which Mr. BEAULIER embodied in his report was compiled by Mr. JAMIESON, the Acting Consul-General at Shanghai, and it shows that Mr. JAMIESON is well qualified to report on commercial interests in his district. So far as the Far East is concerned, therefore, we would regard a commercial attaché as a superfluity, the work that would devolve upon him being already efficiently discharged. We do not say there is no room for improvement, but we think improvement can be as well effected under the present system as under a system of commercial attachés. Where would the commercial attachés come from? It could hardly be expected that successful merchants would be found willing to give up their business prospects in order to accept a salary from the state, and, on the other hand, if young men are to be specially trained for the work the training that the Consuls receive and their constant association with the mercantile communities at the different ports may be regarded as adapting them fairly well for it. It might not be a bad thing if the Consuls when they take their periodical leave

were required to spend a few months in visiting the chief centres of industry at home, to place themselves in direct communication with the Chambers of Commerce, and to study the conditions of the various branches of industry with a view to promoting trade with the district in which their Consulates are situated. England's commercial greatness, however, has been built up by the enterprise and sagacity of her merchants, and, as Mr. CURZON says, it is to that, rather than to official encouragement, that we must look for future advancement. That these qualities are not yet dead is shown by the fact that the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative in promoting a commercial mission to China with the object of studying the economic conditions of that country as a field for a greatly extended British trade. Mr. HUBBERT, on whose motion the resolution for the appointment of the mission was passed, referred to "the constant complaint of our Consuls, in almost every part of the world, of the great apathy and indifference shown by British traders in general in trying to develop the trade in their different districts." This apathy and indifference, which has been so great in China as to lead to the replacement of British merchants by German, may be regarded we hope as but a passing phase, but if it is due to the Consular reports that the people at home have had their eyes opened to the necessity of sending out technical experts to study the market then the Consuls have rendered a great public service. We have little faith in the commercial attaché system, but the advantages to be derived from such missions as that promoted by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce could not well be overestimated. The commercial attaché could not be an expert in every branch of trade, but it is by experts that the markets should be studied. If the Chambers of Commerce at home specially interested in particular industries would from time to time send out missions on the lines of that proposed by the Blackburn Chamber we would soon see an improvement in the volume of trade.

THE BURMAH-CHINESE RAILWAY AND THE WEST RIVER.

The survey and estimates for the Burmah-Chinese railway are now in course of preparation, as stated in the letter of the Foreign Office to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce. It does not necessarily follow that the railway will be immediately built. According to the estimate of the gentleman who originally suggested that the Leeds Chamber should make representations to the Government on the subject, the cost of the proposed line would be about five millions sterling and if the Government gave a guarantee the liability for interest at three per cent. would amount to only £150,000 per annum. On the other hand we have the fact that the present annual value of the trade between Burmah and South-western China is a good deal less than a quarter of a million sterling. The railway would not pay its working expenses on the basis of the present trade, which would have to be increased twenty fold before anything in the shape of a dividend could be looked for. Whether the trade would rapidly increase to that extent is problematical, and if the Government decide to construct the line it will presumably be more for political than commercial reasons. That trade would benefit

very largely by the construction of the line there can be no doubt, and the enterprise in course of time would become self-supporting, but the line is not quite an undertaking that would attract private capital in the absence of a state guarantee.

While commercial bodies at home are agitating for a railway from Burmah to Yunnan with a view to the extension of trade it is singular that the project for the opening of the West River, which would benefit trade in a much greater degree, should be regarded with so much apathy. Here we have a trade already several times larger than the Burmah trade and with capabilities of very great expansion, all that it requires being freedom from the oppressive restrictions which confine it within its present limits. It does not call for a capital of five million pounds nor for any state guarantee of interest. With the removal of the prohibition of steam navigation and the abolition of the squeeze system a large fleet of steamers would soon be employed on the West River and trade would show an immediate and rapidly increasing improvement, to the great advantage of the foreign manufacturer, the native consumer, and the Chinese Government. The commercial mission being sent out at the instance of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce will doubtless recognise the importance of this trade route and urge its opening. All that is requisite is that Great Britain should make the demand and insist upon it. France, there is good reason to believe, has used her influence to induce the Peking Government to refuse the demand when it has been made on former occasions, and she would doubtless do so again, because her policy is to shut British trade out of South-western China; but the British Government ought to be able to brush aside opposition of that kind as readily as brushing away a fly.

CHINA'S ABILITY TO SUPPRESS REVOLT.

Feeble as the Chinese Imperial Government are in an administrative sense, and weak as their military system has been proved to be by its ignominious collapse when opposed to the Japanese army, their resources are undoubtedly considerably in advance of those possessed by the Emperor Hsien Fung when the Taiping Rebellion desolated the central provinces of the Empire. At that time most of the Chinese "braves" were armed with long spears, bows and arrows, and the clumsy gingal. Of discipline there was absolutely none, and any rabble rout, so long as they possessed similar weapons, were almost as effective in a fight as the best of the Imperial troops. Indeed the victory in most cases rested mainly with the leader, even if nominally unversed in the art of war, whose tactics were the best. Sometimes it remained with the defending force, if they were well entrenched behind walls and possessed a good supply of food. The Taipings never attained to anything better than an undisciplined horde, poorly armed, rudely led, and for the most part ill supplied. Yet they for some years not only carried all before them, laying waste the country like locusts, but defeating the Imperial troops even where the latter had more advantageous positions. It was only when the "Ever Victorious" Army was organised first under WARD and then under GORDON that the tide was turned, and the insurgents were checked in their onward career of destruction and despoilment of the land. Since that time, however, the Imperial Government have at least learned

one lesson. They know how to arm their men with weapons of precision, and though the "braves" understand little about the proper use of them and less of the duty of taking care of them, they still possess an enormous advantage over the rabble who usually make up a rebellion. The Imperial Government also enjoy the position of holding all the ports, and are thus able to prevent supplies of arms or ammunition to rebels. It is to these facilities they owe the ease with which they have been able to suppress all the various risings that have taken place in different portions of the Empire during the last quarter of a century. It is these conditions that render an insurrection in the Central Kingdom so doubtful and difficult an enterprise no matter how numerous the rebel following.

But while the chances of a successful revolution in China are very small, they are not altogether hopeless, always provided that the leader is a man possessing some practical knowledge of the science of war and of the resources of the district in which it is conducted. As a matter of fact there are no soldiers in China in our sense of the term. There are fighting men, but there are neither officers nor strategists. It is not likely therefore that a great leader will arise, nor is it probable that a well planned scheme of rebellion will be developed, though the country is said to be literally honeycombed with disaffection. At the same time it must be admitted that in the Mahomedan rebellion just developed in Kansuh there are elements which may well cause the gravest disquiet at Peking. It has originated among regular troops, and they have unfurled the standard of revolt in the name of the Prophet. It is a war between Mussulmen and Buddhists. The rebels are well armed and have a vast reserve of men behind them. The latest intelligence from Kansuh is to the effect that on the 18th ult. a hotly contested battle was fought at a place about forty-eight miles to the south-east of Lanchow, the provincial capital, and that during the fight three battalions of cavalry and seven of infantry, numbering over 4,000 men, suddenly went over to the enemy, naturally causing great confusion and nearly involving defeat to General TUNG FU-HSIANG, the Imperialist commander. The day was saved, according to the Imperialist account, by the personal valour of General TUNG and two brigade officers, and the rebels dislodged from some walled villages wherein they had been entrenched for some days, but the Imperialist loss was 2,360 in killed and wounded. The losses of the rebels are not known, but it is stated that 1,900 heads were brought in by the troops, a fact that stamps the Emperor's soldiers as the savages they really are. This would seem, too, to be one of those victories which confessedly are scarcely less disastrous than a defeat, for it is admitted by the Imperialists that the position is critical, applications for aid coming in frequently both from Kansuh and Shensi. The Imperialist army in Kansuh only numbers 60,000 men, and the Mahomedan rebels are estimated at 800,000 fighting men. The prefectural city of Sining, in Western Kansuh, is invested by a rebel body and cannot hold out long unless assisted, and it is feared that the rebellion will soon spread to Yunnan, where the Mahomedans will be only too ready to join their co-religionists if there seems any prospect of the movement succeeding. There are also large numbers of Mahomedans in Szechuen, who may be counted upon to give trouble if the rebellion extends. The Chinese Government can, however, readily grapple with this rebellion

if they take prompt measures and prevent the leaders establishing communication with the coast. Seeing, however, the miserable manner in which they failed to stop the Japanese advance through Manchuria, it is quite possible they may prove too late in driving back the Mahomedans in Kansuh. The progress of this great insurrection will be watched with no little interest.

It might be thought that, after the succession of disasters in the recent war, and in presence of this new trouble in the north-west, the Peking Government would be very ready to accord satisfaction to a friendly Power like Great Britain for the grievous injuries lately sustained. But the attitude of China can never be gauged; she is unlike all civilised states, and always calculates upon getting out of difficulties by the exercise of chicanery rather than by the arts of conciliation. Sympathy and forbearance are alike thrown away upon her, and she has no respect for acts that among Western nations would excite admiration and gratitude. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Lord SALISBURY will not be influenced by the progress of a nascent revolution in the north-west provinces to moderate his demands upon Peking, but rather to regard it as a fortuitous circumstance which may assist indirectly to bring about a settlement of the questions at issue between Great Britain and China. All past experience afforded by our relations with this great corrupt and effete body go to show that no gratitude need be expected from the officials at Peking, no matter how great the service rendered, nor how considerable the prize surrendered.

CHINA'S SURRENDER TO THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

(3rd October.)

The surrender of China to the British ultimatum in reference to the Szechuen outrages has saved her from serious consequences. Lord SALISBURY meant business on this occasion and had the Tsungli Yamen remained obdurate reprisals would have been promptly taken on the towns along the Yangtze. The whole programme had been arranged and would have been faithfully carried into execution had the timely surrender of the Peking Government not removed the necessity. With the exemplary punishment of LIU, the anti-foreign ex-Viceroy of Szechuen, the instigator and abettor of the recent outrages, the security of the lives and property of foreigners in that province and throughout the empire generally will be materially advanced, and the naval demonstration will have done something towards rehabilitating British influence at Peking and teaching the advisers of KWANG SU that Great Britain is not a power to be trifled with indefinitely, long-suffering as she has shown herself to be in the past. Lord SALISBURY's firmness and vigour in the present crisis will be hailed with satisfaction by all British residents in the Far East, and if it be due in any degree to the representations of Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR it will be a pleasure to acknowledge merit in a quarter in which we have of late become unaccustomed to look for it. The only fault to be found with the action now taken is that it should have been taken four years ago, and the question also suggests itself whether the reparation demanded is commensurate with the offence that has been committed. Had the punishment of the guilty officials connected with the anti-foreign outbreak of 1891 been demanded

and enforced at that time it is safe to affirm that the recent outrages in Szechuen and the horrible massacre at Kucheng would never have been committed. Better late than never, however, but while the lesson is being administered it is to be hoped the mistake will not be made of leaving it incomplete. The officials whose culpable neglect is responsible for the Kucheng affair stand in need of chastisement as well as the Szechuen officials, and the failure of the Peking Government to exercise due control over its high officials in the provinces should also be visited with consequences which will keep them alive to their duties in the future. Under pressure the Peking Government is well able to control its Viceroys and other high officials and the latter are equally well able to control the people, but, so far as the protection of foreigners is concerned, it is only under pressure that any effective action will be taken. The punishment of the Szechuen officials will in itself have an excellent effect, but it is important that the lesson should be driven home, that the Fuhkien officials should be drawn into the net, and that concessions should be demanded from the Peking Government of such a nature as to make them entertain a lively sense of the danger of ever again permitting an anti-foreign outbreak. There never will be such an outbreak unless the people are incited to it by the officials and the literati and these the Government can well control if it is so disposed.

(5th October.)

According to a Reuter's telegram, China denies that the degradation of the ex-Viceroy LIU is due to the British ultimatum, and France comes in with a claim that it is due to her pacific action. There is an appearance in this of a plot to place Great Britain in a seemingly ridiculous and humiliating position. As to the claim of France, she sent men-of-war up the Yangtze herself some time ago and made no pretence then that her action was pacific; on the contrary she apparently wished her action to be taken as a "demonstration." The demonstration was certainly called for and France was right in making it. Why should she wish now to make a point of her pacific representations? Is it because her demonstration proved ineffective and she was not prepared to follow it up with active operations? As to China, the case is clear. Had the degradation of LIU been decided on in consequence of the anti-foreign outrages she would have so announced it without the compulsion of an ultimatum. As a matter of fact LIU was in disgrace for reasons unconnected with the outrages, but when his formal and effective degradation was demanded by Great Britain for his complicity in the riots it was at first refused, and was only announced after the ultimatum. But Great Britain's claims are far from satisfied yet. The Kucheng case has still to be settled, and Lord SALISBURY will have abundant opportunity of making China regret the flouting attitude she is now adopting.

There must be some reason, says the *N. C. Daily News*, for the avidity with which the Chinese are buying up property on the Carter and Markham Roads and on the opposite side of the Soochow Creek. Eleanslea, the house and grounds formerly belonging to Mr. Robert Mackenzie, sold not long since for £18,000, has just been resold for £24,000. Is the terminus of the Soochow railway to be somewhere near there, or are the Chinese anxious, in view of what may be coming, to have property which they think will be safe under foreign protection?

THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON ANPING.

THE EXPEDITION LEAVES KELUNG.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]
AMOY, 4th October, 3.20 p.m.

The Japanese expedition left Kelung to-day for the Pescadores, where it will divide into two sections, one landing to the north of Anping and one to the south.

THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT WITH
THE JAPANESE ARMY.]

CHANGWHA, Formosa, 21st September.

Although it is rather late to dwell on the subject of a battle which occurred on the 28th of last month, I wish to give a few details that have not yet been published regarding the capture of this place, for it was effected by one of the cleverest bits of strategy that has perhaps been displayed in the whole war; and as it was the first engagement in which the famous "Black Flags" have had a hand, it may prove of interest to many who prophesied that in the "Black Flags" the Japanese would meet a real opponent.

Changwha, the big inland city and one of the most important on the island, lies three miles from the sea, in a plain scarcely above its level. To the east lies a range of hills and crowning one of these overlooking the city is a fort erected by the Chinese, protected by four 12 centimetre modern guns, with a great number of miscellaneous relics intended years ago for use, but now practically useless. To the north, about three miles distant, runs a mountain stream which at this time of the year is converted into a surging river. It is upon the two banks of this river that we find the Japanese and Chinese troops on the 27th; the Japanese to the north hidden by fields of sugar cane, which covers the district, the Chinese to the south, partially protected by entrenchments newly built. It had always been the custom to ford the river at one point where it was known to be comparatively shallow and here the Chinese had their force; for if "blong olo custom" the Japanese would certainly cross at the same point. But the Japanese have a reputation for dropping old customs and they did so in this case. One detachment was left to interest the Chinese at this point and one column of the main army very quickly crossed the river about 1,500 metres higher. About midnight, in the shadow of darkness, this column again divided, one detachment crawling along through the sugar cane to get to the rear of the fort on the hill and the others following along the low land to place themselves between the Chinese troops guarding the river and the city. At daylight the Chinese were on the alert and opened fire on the few troops left across the river as a decoy. At the first shot the Japanese troops, whose presence had not been discovered, rushed down yelling and shouting, to the great dismay of the Chinese, whose force mustered about a thousand. They fled as they could, but many were killed as they retreated.

At the same time the column that had secured a position to the rear of the fort made a charge with fixed bayonets, to the great surprise of the garrison, who retreated by climbing over the walls and escaping down the hill towards the city. The retreating troops had now all gathered in the city and as the Japanese gained possession of the fort they evidently came to the conclusion it was time to escape; so fleeing through the city they were about to seek retreat through the south gate when they were paralyzed with fear to find a detachment of Japanese troops closing in from the south. Many escaped, but others of the terror stricken soldiers ran to and fro about the city, while the Japanese fired upon them from the fort above. The Japanese then reached the city and climbed over the walls, as the gates were barricaded, making their entrance without opposition. The streets were littered with soldier's uniforms and equipment, and three hundred and seventy dead bodies were found about the city and two hundred and fifty outside.

The prefect and other mandarins escaped during the early morning, but carried nothing with them; everything about the houses gave evidence that defeat had not been thought possible. Many retreated to the coast at the harbour of Rakon and taking possession of junks made the rest of their journey by water.

After the occupation a battalion of infantry and a troop of cavalry followed the retreating soldiers towards Cangee to the south, being obliged to ford one stream of considerable size. The heavy rains had then commenced and soon the stream became of such size that they could not return. The Chinese, reinforced from the south, then returned and made an attack, but were defeated, although the Japanese did not dare advance, as all supplies had been shut off on account of the storm. As soon as the storm abated and the river had become fordable, they recrossed and took up their position to the north of the river, where they are now.

Cangee, where the Chinese troops are now gathered, is about 35 miles from Tainanfoo.

Here at Changwha two Chinese officers who were captured are living very comfortably and will be sent to the mainland the first opportunity. They say that the force from the mainland taking part in the Changwha fight consisted of ten camps or 5,000 men.

After the taking of Changwha the sickness reached to an alarming extent among the Japanese. Before reaching the city nearly seventy streams of different sizes must be forded, and with insufficient food, as the supplies in many cases could not be forwarded, the troops are in a much weakened condition. As there had been heavy rains for several days Changwha was almost flooded, and as there is no method of draining the city it could hardly be called a very healthy resort for soldiers already nearly ill. Work was commenced at once to bury the dead Chinese, but it was necessarily slow and it was a week before all were disposed of, many having been found concealed in the underbrush and in the river. The stench from the dead bodies was terrible and practically poisoned the air. The effect was quickly felt, for, from the highest officer to the lowest coolie, all were affected with malarial fever, and one third of the whole division were incapacitated. Only the very serious cases were taken to the field hospital, although they numbered 824 and of them 82 died. Of the hospital corps of one chief and five doctors, three were incapacitated, so that two were forced to look after the large number of cases. Sixteen out of the forty-one nurses were incapacitated and four had died. But after the bodies of the Chinese were all buried and a few days of dry weather had driven away the dampness, this dry weather of sickness passed away and the awful period, although now about 100 a day, is being improved back to Taipeifu. The sick who are being served walk are carried on a stretcher by one coolie with one noncommissioned officer with each squad, and one Japanese coolie with ten stretchers.

The Japanese dead are carried ashore and buried in graves marked with a memorial board.

The Chinese were buried in a large trench, holding twenty or thirty, but after the atmosphere had affected the bodies the remainder were cremated.

All is peaceful for a distance south of Changwha and the entire north. No guards are needed and the farmers are working industriously as of old. The people seem to feel perfectly content and are making more money than they ever thought of doing before. The coolie question is practically settled, and probably more Japanese coolies will be sent for.

Fifteen to twenty thousand Chinese coolies are engaged altogether and with the very liberal pay they are receiving there is no difficulty in securing any number. In fact the principal difficulty is to pick out those who are wished, and to prevent the fights that occur among the Chinese for the work.

For carrying one package six or eight miles about forty cents is paid, the whole family engaging in the work; a group consisting of the mother and daughter struggling along with one package swinging from a shoulder pole, two small boys with another package similarly carried, and the father and perhaps another son

with two, thus giving them \$1.60 for a few hours' work. Cash is almost out of trade, and the Japanese cent and small silver pieces seem to be the principal medium. No coolie will think of work short of a dollar a day, and three coolies whom I endeavoured to engage to carry my chair for a half day's trip wanted \$1.20 apiece, and stuck to it. Of course commodities have gone up in consequence. No doubt there would be many thousand Chinese who would sincerely regret to see the Japanese leave now.

The following news is from Chinese sources in the south and is considered reliable, if such is possible:—

A relative of General Liu has gone to Canton to endeavour to secure more troops.

The soldiers from one of the camps who were loud in their condemnation of General Liu for being forced to fight the Japanese deserted their camp and left in junks for the mainland.

A Chinese merchant from Singapore arrived in Amoy and succeeded in getting a considerable amount of powder shipped to Formosa for General Liu.

A mandarin was sent from Tainanfoo to Amoy on the 13th to purchase powder.

Many spies have been sent to Taipeifu as merchants, carpenters, &c., even some being employed by the Japanese as writers in the Government House.

160,000 taels were delivered to the rebels by an English merchant steamer at Anping, to aid in the rebellion.

General Liu endeavoured to escape, claiming that he wanted to go to Foochow to secure additional troops and more funds to continue the war, but his people, who are watching him very closely, would not allow him to go, saying he had all the troops he needed and they had supplied him with funds and that he must stick by his troops.

It is the opinion of the Chinese throughout the country that the Black Flags are very much frightened and do not want to fight.

General Liu endeavoured to arrange with the savages to allow him to retreat into their territory, but they refused. He then endeavoured to punish them and several were killed.

The savages have shown the greatest friendliness to the Japanese and have turned the guns furnished them by the Chinese upon the Chinese themselves instead of upon the Japanese as intended.

KELUNG, 3rd October.

Wishing to join the southern expedition I left Changwha on the 23rd September for Taipeifu, taking a chair as the roads are almost impassable for a horse. On the second morning we reached the Taikai river and found it impossible to cross, as the current was too strong for boats, and accordingly fording was out of the question. It was a simple question of wait and it was three days before any one ventured to cross. It was then that two Japanese coolies plunged into the stream to swim to the opposite bank, but the powerful surging current drew them under, and they were both drowned. A later attempt was made to get some horses across, but they met the same fate. On the fourth day the water was perceptibly lower and a line was secured from each bank and a Chinese boat made trips all day. About thirty streams were forded before we reached Teekcham (Hsin-chu-ku).

The engineering corps have been doing good work in building roads, and work will be commenced extending the railroad south to Tainanfu at once, and it is expected that a considerable portion of it will be built this fall.

At Teekcham we took the railroad, the forty miles to Taipeifu, ending our two hundred and fifty miles' journey on the 28th.

General Takashima is in command of the southern expedition, which will leave here to-day and to-morrow for the Pescadores. There it will divide and a southern expedition under command of General Noge will land, it is my opinion, at Pong-lian, a harbour about 30 miles south of Takow. There is not expected to be any camps at this place, although five miles south at Che-tong-ka there were formerly soldiers; however, further south there is known to be two camps. The travelling toward Takow, which is of course the objective point, will be extremely difficult.

Many streams must be forded, and at Tankang is a very large river which must be ferried.

If the Chinese destroy all the boats, it will be necessary to make a considerable detour and cross the river farther inland. The city of Tan-kang, which is situated on the left bank, has about eight thousand inhabitants and is a flourishing city. If they intend to oppose the Japanese our first battle of any importance will probably take place at this point. After leaving the city we pass through richly cultivated fields of sugar cane and indigo, coming out on to a barren sandy plain, with five or six broad streams to ford, and which during heavy rains become a water course.

Several small villages of but little importance are passed and after about half of the distance has been travelled the route lies along the sea beach. As Takow is neared, the natural vegetation, which in some places consists of jungle of screw pines, mangroves, bamboos, cycads, &c., will offer an excellent opportunity for the Chinese to indulge in a little guerilla warfare.

After Takow is taken the troops will probably be hurried on to Tainanfu and Anping, where it is hoped to drive all the Chinese soldiers from the south.

The main expedition will probably land at Paw-tay-chui, which is a harbour about 25 miles north of Anping. They will no doubt unite with the guard division which will have taken Kagee, a point which is now occupied by the Chinese, and will then drive the Chinese troops in ahead of them towards Anping. They will travel first through the territory of the Pepohans, but as these have expressed their friendliness to the Japanese, it is not thought any resistance will be met with. Nearly all the distance to Anping will be over an immense plain and the traveling not specially difficult. It is expected that the southern and northern expeditions will have the whole Formosa Chinese force between them, and with the savages to the east and the ocean to the west the Chinese must fight, or surrender and there will be no more retreating. The Japanese forces will no doubt concentrate at Anping. I shall accompany General Noge with the southern expedition, as it will pass through a portion of Formosa new to me and of considerable interest. Mr. Kasawa Maru, formerly Military Attaché of the Japanese legation at Berlin, who has been with me since my return to Formosa, is my companion and will act as interpreter.

Every facility is given me in my work, and none of my letters pass through the hands of a censor, as was the custom in the north.

It is said that at Tainanfu there are ten complete camps, which amount to 5,000 men, and at Anping six camps or 3,000 men, with four camps scattered, which will give the Chinese force in the district about 10,000 men.

The Japanese men-of-war will play their part from the sea, and with the large Japanese force on land poor old General Liu with his world famous "Black Flags," who are brave only in the columns of certain journals, will be brought to bay and disposed of in short order. It is the opinion, however, among many of the Japanese that General Liu will make good his escape as the brave General Tang did in the north.

The principal foe to the Japanese troops in Formosa is sickness, although the percentage of deaths is decreasing rapidly.

JAS. W. DAVIDSON.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ANPING, 21st September.

H.M.S. *Pique* arrived on Tuesday, the 10th inst., and Captain Bigge has been actively employed in making provision for the safety of the community in case of necessity.

Liu, under pressure it is said of the literati, has prohibited any Chinese leaving the island and the *Thales* sailed with a few passengers, who were fortunate enough to get on board without being noticed, or had obtained special permission. Mr. Hurst, H.B.M. Consul, approached Liu in the matter, who replied that he proposed to stop only "those who had not completed their payments to the war fund." A proclamation, however, has been posted throughout the city, warning the people not to attempt to leave, under penalty of being arrested, their

baggage confiscated, and the passenger boats employed seized and burnt. With these notices posted everywhere, it is only natural that the emigrant declines to run the risk. Hundreds are anxious to cross to the mainland, particularly those with wives and families, who are perhaps in more dread of troubles in the city as the Japanese approach than of the advancing army itself. It is difficult to follow Liu's policy, for his action can only tend to stir up a strong feeling, and at a time when his popularity is decidedly hanging in the balance.

Some anxiety is felt for the safety of Christians, owing to the summary execution of three natives belonging to the English Presbyterian Mission at Kagee, on the charge of being in collusion with the Japanese.

Letters from the region of Chang Hwa report that cholera is raging among the Japanese troops, and this fact may account for the apparent delay in proceedings. Small detachments had been sent to the various towns and villages, including Hoonim, one of the camphor centres. The Chinese officials appear to have bolted and the people everywhere are inviting the Japanese to take possession, as the robber bands cannot be suppressed without military aid. The Japanese have still to meet a large force of Black Flags and local levies, and it looks almost as if the big fight might take place near Tainanfu, as Liu still remains in the city.

Captain Bathurst, of the steamer *Thales*, and his boat's crew, four Swatow men, were captured near the large fort on Wednesday. Snipe was the object in view, but the coastguard, on the lookout for Japanese spies, declined to believe this, and marched the gallant skipper and his men to Liu's yamen in the city, a distance of about five miles. While negotiations were being made for the release of the captives, it is whispered that Captain Bathurst was put on Black Flag prison diet, consisting of champagne and biscuits, but the crew complained of their treatment, no food of any description being offered them. The incident speaks more for the vigilance of the coastguard than for the discretion of the sportsman, who is to be congratulated upon having escaped any rough treatment.

A very heavy typhoon was experienced between the 18th and 19th inst. There was but little warning and we have yet to learn what became of H.M.S. *Pique* and *Peacock* and the *Thales*, all of which left the anchorage as soon as steam could be got up. Many junks were lost and much damage done to houses and godowns, both here and at Takow. It is feared that the sugar crop has sustained great injury.

ANPING, 2nd October.

The situation is practically unchanged, and there is no reliable news from the advancing forces. The late boisterous weather has, doubtless, delayed events.

Four Japanese cavalry horses, said to have been captured near Chang Hwa, were sent into the settlement a few days ago, and their appearance caused quite an excitement among the Chinese. A pivalry sword and a bugle were also exhibited with a view, we suppose, of impressing the natives and confirming the Japanese defeats (?) so frequently announced.

The Republican stamps are in great request, but it will be difficult to satisfy the demand, since the preparation, in Chinese hands, is a slow process, and may, of course, be suspended at any moment.

A second typhoon was experienced on Wednesday, the 25th inst., a week after its predecessor, but there was very little damage done.

The *Thales*, which left Tainanfu on the 2nd inst., reports that everything was quiet at that port up to the date of her leaving. The officers were informed by Mr. Burton, the Harbour Master, that a Japanese officer's head, together with his clothing and sword, had been brought in to General Liu. The head was on exhibition in the usual way in Tainanfu city. On the 1st inst. thirty-four Japanese horses with saddles were brought into the city. Just before the *Thales* left Amoy on the 4th inst. a telegram was received at the British Consulate stating the Japanese had attacked Tainanfu, to which place the *Hailoong* received orders to proceed, but from

the news received from our correspondent with the Japanese army it seems probable that the statement that the attack had commenced so early as the 4th must have been premature.

THE SZECHUEN RIOTS AND THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM.

We hear that the Chinese Government has yielded to the British ultimatum and consented to punish Liu Ping-chang, the ex-Viceroy of Szechuen, for his complicity in the recent anti-foreign outrages in Szechuen. Had the surrender not been made active operations would at once have been commenced by the British squadron on the Yangtze. Some of the ships are up the river and nearly the whole of the remainder of the fleet are at Woosung.

THE CHINESE SURRENDER.

Shanghai, 2nd October.

The following is the translation of the text of the Imperial Edict, extorted by the British Minister, Sir N. R. O'Connor. It was issued Sunday, the 29th of September:—

"On repeated occasions have Edicts promulgated directing the Governors-General and Governors of all the provinces to issue strict injunctions to the territorial officials the especial care must be exercised in the protection of the mission stations established by the various nations, in the hope that the people and the Christian converts may live at peace the one with the other.

"It came to our knowledge in the fifth moon of the present year that a disorderly mob had created a disturbance in the provincial capital of Szechuen and destroyed mission property near the East Parade Ground. This outbreak was followed by several others throughout the province directed against missionaries, all of which are to be attributed to the fact that in the ordinary course of things the territorial officials did not know how to admonish the people, and trouble consequently arose. Moreover, when the agitation had subsided, prompt measures were not taken to punish the offenders, and Liu Ping-chang, the Governor-General of the province in question, displayed none of the qualities expected from an officer holding the position he did. The blame attaching to him is therefore very great.

"According to a memorial presented by the Censor Wu Kuang-kuei impeaching his conduct, Liu Ping-chang at the commencement of the outbreak in the capital took no notice thereof, nor did he send any soldiers to repress the mob. Such inaction resulted in the continual reinforcement of the ranks of disorderly vagrants, and in the increase of the number of attacks on mission stations at other places in the province. In consequence of this culpable negligence on the part of the Governor-General, and his abuse of the trust reposed in him, he is, as a warning to others, at once to be deprived of his rank, and is never to be again employed in the public service.

"As regards the other officials who failed in their duty, the Taotai, the Prefect, etc., Lu Ch'uan-lin is hereby directed in each individual instance to make the strictest enquiry into their conduct, which having been done he is to impeach and punish them.

The British Minister finds this Edict satisfactory, and he is regarded in Peking as having obtained a diplomatic triumph. M. Gérard, the French Minister, having contented himself with obtaining pecuniary compensation for the outrages on the Roman Catholic missionaries. It is no doubt as good an Edict as could be got without actually commencing reprisals, but it is not perfectly satisfactory. In the first place Liu Ping-chang was already a broken man, impeached and dismissed from office, and while it is well that he has been declared incapable of ever again being employed in the public service, it would have been better still if he had been ordered to go—though he would probably never have gone—to work on the military roads. Again, the Edict should have stated in so many words that it was obtained at the instance of the British Minister; on

the face of it, it now appears that Liu's degradation is due to a memorial presented by the Censor Wu Kuang-kuei. But the half is often more than the whole, and we must be satisfied that our Minister has obtained so much; one good end will be gained if the degradation of Liu really acts as a warning to others and if the subordinate officials who are culpable are adequately punished.

News of this surrender on the part of the Chinese had reached Nanking early yesterday morning, for we received from our correspondent there early in the morning the following despatch:—

"Perfect quiet; the British ships have not yet communicated with the Viceroy's yamen. The British Admiral is hourly expected. The indications are peaceful."

Admiral Buller leaves for the river this morning in the *Alacrity*. Now that the affair of Liu Ping-chang is so far settled, we trust that the British Minister and Admiral will turn their attention to Foochow, where the conduct of the Viceroy and his henchman Hsu decidedly requires overhauling.—*N. C. Daily News*.

THE BRITISH NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Shanghai, 30th September.

There are at present anchored at Woosung the ironclad *Undaunted*, the first-class cruiser *Edgar*, the second-class cruiser *Archer*, and the third-class cruiser *Caroline*. The despatch vessel *Alacrity*, flying Admiral Buller's flag, came up to-day. The *Centurion* (flagship) and another cruiser are hourly expected from Japan. At latest advice the second-class cruiser *Eolus* was at Kiukiang, the second-class cruiser *Spartan* at Wuhu; the first-class cruiser *Rainbow* and the first-class gunboat *Plover* were anchored off Nanking; the second-class gun-vessel *Swift* was anchored below the Centaur buoy. The *Esk*, we believe, is at Hankow. The *Daphne* and *Firebrand* are at present moored off the bund here, and expect to accompany the rest of the fleet to Nanking in a day or two, when the *Caroline* will take the senior naval officer's buoy. From the foregoing list of ships, it will be readily seen that Admiral Buller is evidently on serious business.

Later.

The *Alacrity*, with Admiral Buller on board, arrived here to-day from Woosung, having come in haste from Japan and will remain till Wednesday, when she proceeds up the Yangtze to Nanking, accompanied by the *Caroline*; the *Daphne*, in pursuance of orders to-day received, remaining here for the present. The *Edgar* and *Undaunted* are still at Woosung, where the *Centurion* is expected to-morrow.

The Taotai is in a terrible state of excitement about the gathering of the ships at Woosung and has been calling on the various Consuls to-day, endeavouring to find out what it is all about. He is in constant communication with Nanking, where the officials seem to be thrown into a state of ludicrous excitement.

The *Rainbow* and *Plover* completely cover Nanking, only two of the shore guns of which can reach them in their present position.—*China Gazette*.

SUPREME COURT.

3rd October.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

SUI FOO v. LAU KOW FOO.

In this case the plaintiff obtained judgment against the firm of Hopkins, Cumming and Co. for \$390.30, and under sub-section 8 of the Partnership Ordinance he applied in chambers for execution against Lau Kow Foo as partner in the firm. Lau Kow Foo disputed his liability, and therefore the summons was adjourned to the Court for the question to be fought out. Hon. Ho Kai (instructed by Mr. Ho Wyson) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Mounsey) represented the defendant.

Hon. Ho Kai said the defendant paid \$1,000 as security to the firm on being appointed compradore, but afterwards the money was paid into the firm's account, and the plaintiff contended that this money was paid so that defendant should not only share the profits but carry on the business in co-partnership with others. Counsel then read an affidavit sworn to by the defendant, who said that he was not and never was a member of the firm. He paid \$1,000 to R. G. Hopkins on 15th December, 1894, as security for the due performance of his duties as compradore to the firm. During January, 1894, he applied to Hopkins for the money, and Hopkins said he had spent the money and could not pay it, but he gave the following acknowledgment:—"In consideration of your having placed the sum of \$1,000 to the credit of our firm, you are hereby entitled to one-seventh of the net profits of the firm in the terms of our partnership agreement." This letter was not, defendant swore in the affidavit, interpreted to him, and he did not understand the true purport of it. He considered he was to receive profits as interest on the money deposited. He had nothing to do with the business, and was never consulted as to the management. Counsel, after reading the affidavit, called a witness to prove that Lau Kow Foo was a partner in the firm.

R. G. Hopkins said he was a partner in the firm of Hopkins, Cumming and Co. and he managed the business. The other partners were Cumming, alias Chun Yat Po, Lau Kow Foo, the defendant, and Kwong Sui Sing. Lau Kow Foo took one-seventh of the profits, and Kwong Sui Sing a fourteenth, witness two-sevenths, and Chun Yat Po took the rest. The capital was \$5,000. Cumming contributed \$3,500, Lau Kow Foo \$1,000, Kwong Sui Sing \$500, and witness put up nothing. The partnership agreement was drawn up between witness and Chun Yat Po, and he understood that Lau Kow Foo and Kwong Sui Sing were also partners and shared the profits. The \$1,000 deposited by Lau Kow Foo was put in the bank, but eventually withdrawn by witness to meet the firm's liabilities. On the 10th August witness received the following letter:—"I am instructed by Lau Kow Foo to request you to immediately return to me the sum of \$1,000 which he deposited with you on 19th January, 1895, for his partnership share in your business, as he wishes to withdraw from the business.—Yours truly, K. W. Mounsey." Witness saw Mr. Mounsey three days later and said that the partnership was to be wound up and the \$1,000 would be repaid if proper application were made.

Mr. Mounsey explained that his wording of the letter was based on what Mr. Hopkins said, not on what Lau Kow Foo said, for with Lau Kow Foo he spoke in "pigeon English" without an interpreter and so did not get a reliable statement of the exact position.

In cross-examination by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hopkins said he was formerly a clerk in Turner and Co. He left them in February, 1894, and started in business alone without any capital. He had a compradore named Un Lai-kon, who remained until October, 1894, and advanced about \$700 towards the business. He was not paid at the time of his leaving, because witness could not afford the money. Ng Po-wan succeeded as compradore and deposited \$1,000, and advanced \$300 towards the business. He left on 4th December, 1894. He was paid the \$300, and the deposit money was put to the credit of the next man, Ko Yung Sang, who advanced a small sum which was paid off, and he was succeeded by Kwong Sui Sing and Lau Kow Foo, who were joint compradores. An agreement was drawn up on 10th December, 1894, and it was witnessed by A. E. Skeels, who was then a clerk in witness's office. The next transaction was the drawing up of the partnership agreement between witness and Chun Yat Po on 19th January last. Kwong Sui Sing discontinued his duties as compradore. Lau Kow Foo was really surety for Kwong Sui Sing and did not take any active part in the management of the business.

The defendant was called by Mr. Robinson and he stated that he was not a partner in the firm, and that the \$1,000 was advanced only as security while he was compradore. He had never taken any active part in the management.

Hon. Ho Kai, in summing up his case, submitted that it was clear Lau Kow Foo was a partner in the firm. Although he was not a declared partner it was the intention of the other members of the firm to treat him as a partner. It was by mutual consent that the \$1,000 was transferred to the firm's account.

His Lordship, without calling upon Mr. Robinson, said he had not the slightest doubt that Hopkins thought that Lau Kow Foo was a partner, but his thinking so did not mean that Lau Kow Foo was actually a partner. On the evidence for the plaintiff alone his Lordship was inclined to hold that the case was not made out, and on hearing the defendant's case he was strengthened in the opinion that no case whatever had been made out for the plaintiff. The summons would be dismissed with costs.

4th October.

CAN POLICEMEN SUE FOR MONEY LENT?

An action was brought by Jewar Singh to recover \$120 from S. A. Ramjam. The money was said to be due on a promissory note. Mr. J. Hastings (of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) appeared for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was sworn and said he was policeman No. 737.

His Lordship—What about the regulations? I think this man is debarred from suing.

Mr. Hastings—The regulations cannot stop him suing; they are departmental regulations.

His Lordship—I think the regulations do debar him.

Mr. Hastings—The regulations cannot take away the man's right to sue. Under the Ordinance—

His Lordship—This is the first time I have heard of a case of this kind for years. I remember a case of this sort coming before Sir James Russell six or seven years ago.

Mr. Hastings—It is a point for the defence to raise.

His Lordship—I do not think so. The Registrar had better be sent for. How long has the plaintiff been in the police force? Perhaps he is going to take his pension.

Plaintiff said he had been in the force 5½ years.

Mr. Hastings—I cannot understand how the regulations can take away the man's right to sue; they might say he will suffer certain penalties if he does sue.

Mr. Sangster, the Registrar, came into Court at this point, and his Lordship said—Mr. Sangster, whatever is the result of this case, take this policeman's number and report the matter to the Captain Superintendent. I shall not hear the case now, and I think the plaintiff had better consider his position. He is bound to get dismissed from the force.

Mr. Hastings—I do not know about that, my Lord, but—

His Lordship—If he likes to take the risk he can; he runs a great risk. I do not know what course the Captain Superintendent will take, but it is very likely he will dismiss the plaintiff.

Plaintiff, through the interpreter, said the Captain Superintendent had given him permission to sue.

His Lordship—I do not think he has power to do it. Where is the permission?

Plaintiff—I made an application to the Captain Superintendent and he has given me sanction.

His Lordship—In writing?

Plaintiff—No; they were verbal instructions.

His Lordship—I think you had better inquire about that permission.

Mr. Hastings—Surely this is a matter between this man and his employers only.

His Lordship—Never mind that.

Mr. Hastings—I submit the regulations have nothing to do with the Court.

His Lordship—It has a great deal to do with the Court. If the regulations are in force they are a part of the law. I shall adjourn this case for a week, and the plaintiff had better consider his position meanwhile. Of course if he has permission you had better produce it as part of your case.

Mr. Hastings—Perhaps your Lordship will let the matter stand over until I have seen the regulations. At present we have nothing before us at all to stop this man suing.

His Lordship—These regulations may be law.

Mr. Hastings—Yes, but until they are produced we cannot decide. If your Lordship will allow me to look up the regulations—

His Lordship—Very well, I will adjourn the case *sine die*. Of course you had better see whether there is any truth in the man's story about getting permission from the Captain Superintendent.

Case adjourned *sine die*.

THE SERVICE OF SUMMONSES.

Mr. Grist appeared for the plaintiff in an action to recover money due. The case was not on his Lordship's list, and Mr. Grist said the summons had been served, and therefore the case ought to be on the list.

His Lordship—Who served the summons?

Mr. Grist—My clerk, and the summons is made returnable for to-day.

His Lordship—He did not inform us that the summons had been served.

Mr. Grist—It should have been on the list. We do not make up the list.

His Lordship—No, but the case cannot be put on the list until we know the summons has been served.

Mr. Grist—But the summons is made returnable for to-day by the order of the Court.

His Lordship—Are you trying to argue that you are right in not giving us notice?

Mr. Grist—Yes.

His Lordship—Very well, case adjourned till next week.

Mr. Grist—Will your Lordship have it called on now?

His Lordship—No.

Mr. Grist—But the order specifies to-day.

His Lordship—And I will make another order for next week.

8th October.

THE MONEY LENDING POLICEMAN.

The action in which Police Constable Jewan Singh sued S. A. Ramjahn for \$128.70, money due on promissory notes, came on again for hearing. Mr. J. Hastings (of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) appeared for the plaintiff. The case was adjourned on Friday in order that the regulations respecting the lending of money by policemen might be considered.

Mr. Hastings said the only regulation on the subject was one dated 3rd November last, and it was as follows:—"No subordinate officer or constable shall act as a money lender." He submitted that this regulation did not in any way prevent a man from suing, but simply made him amenable to punishment in case he did act as a money lender. But as a matter of fact, the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police gave the plaintiff permission to sue.

His Lordship said he did not know what power the Acting Captain Superintendent had to give permission in any case, but as permission was given it was sufficient.

Plaintiff then proved the debt and judgment was given for him.

REVIEWS.

Was Israel Ever in Egypt? or, A Lost Tradition. By G. H. BATESON WRIGHT, D.D., &c. London: Williams and Norgate.

DR. G. H. BATESON WRIGHT'S book, *Was Israel Ever in Egypt?* is a contribution of considerable weight to the literature of what is called the Higher Criticism. It opens with a thoughtful exposition of the general principles which animate critical research, and maintains with an interesting and highly suggestive insistence that the critical spirit supposed to be a thing of peculiarly modern growth was at work in the writers, editors, and compilers of the early books of the Bible in the shape in which they have come down to our times. It then goes on to examine into the methods of the writers of the Hexateuch, and finds that story rather than history preponderates in their narratives; and that there is really no true history of the people of Israel until the time of David. The examination of the manner in which the stories of the Mosaic books were made up from conjectural etymologies of the names of places and persons, of the habit the authors had of antedating the events with which they dealt, and of the peculiar significance of the genealogies which they record, is made with a profound learning in the technicalities of the subject, and with a scholarly

care the value and effect of which cannot properly be indicated here. But some notion of its effect upon the familiar stories of the Bible may be given by quoting its "modern parody" on the narrative of the Hexateuch, a parody skilfully designed to show in a concrete instance what the book otherwise demonstrates by recondite learning. Here it is:—

"B.C. New King Celtus took unto him to wife Belga, and she bare him three daughters—Hibernia, Caledonia, and Britannia, and the sons of Hibernia were these: Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught; and Leinster was the father of Dublin.

"A.D. 400. Now the sons of Teuton were these: Anglus, Saxo, Juto, Danus, and Horsa. And to Saxo were born four sons—Essex, Middlesex, Wessex, and Sussex. And the son of Juto, Kent. Now Kent sat by the sea-shore, and ordered the waves back from his chair, but lo, they surrounded him altogether; then said he unto his servants—Call me no more a god, for God only ruleth the winds and the waves. Therefore was the name of that place called Godwin, for there stove he with God, but could not prevail. And to Danus were born sons, Northumber, Durham, and York. Now, York was a great man, and had three sons riding upon horses; to each of them gave he a province; therefore is the name of that province called Riding unto this day; and his servants conspired against him and smote off his head, and set it up on the walls of his city that he had built for himself withal, so he died. Therefore, they that speak in proverbs say, 'Alas, poor Yorick.'"

"A.D. 1066. And the high priest said unto him, 'Thus saith the Lord, Get thee up and take the land, for to thee have I given it; and he said, Good is the word of the Lord; I am willing to go up. Therefore was his name called Will-i-am. Now the chief city of that land was great exceedingly, and much business was wrought there, and many a loan done. Therefore called they the name of that city London.

"A.D. 1314. And Bruce fled from the face of his enemies, and a woman said unto him, 'Turn in, my lord; and she was baking cakes, and the woman said unto him, 'See that these cakes burn not.' And it came to pass that as his heart was heavy because the enemies of God possessed the land, lo, the cakes did burn. Therefore was that place called Bannockburn, and there did God give him great deliverance."

If, as Dr. Wright maintains, with a much more serious learning than the above parody would indicate to any one ignorant of the conditions of the problem, the Hexateuch is made up of history like that, it will be difficult to confute the argument in which he maintains that either the Hexateuch should not be taught to children as history, or it should at the same time be explained to them what it really is—a collection of garbled stories defaced by the accretions of criticism and correction of successive ages. The work is one which well deserves the attention of all serious students of the Higher Criticism; and while it sums up and confirms some conclusions of prior critics, it has an original and independent value as offering a new theory of the Exodus, which, if it must shock many respectable people by showing that Joseph never really was in Egypt at all, will ease the minds of some scholars who have been troubled by discrepancies in narratives which churchmen are content to take as inspired without looking very closely into their meaning or effect. It is a carefully reasoned and acute book, which will add to its author's already high reputation as a critic of the Scriptures.—*Scotsman*.

Supplement to the Year-Book of the Imperial Institute. 1895.

THE Executive Council of the Imperial Institute has decided that new editions of the year-book in its entirety shall in future be published only triennially, so that the next issue will not take place until 1897. It has, however, been considered desirable to publish for each intervening year a supplement to the work, giving the latest authoritative statistics and information received from the Governments of the various colonies and possessions, and from other official sources. This is the first issue of the supplement and it does credit to the compilers. Unfortunately, however, the statistics are in most cases only brought up to the end of 1893.

The Lo-Fou Mountains. An Excursion. By F. S. A. BOURNE, H.B.M. Vice-Consul, Canton. Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

LEAVING Canton on the 17th September, 1892, Mr. Bourne and his fellow travellers had a very hot time of it on the journey up the East River, the maximum temperature recorded at the Hongkong Observatory on that date being 94 degrees. The temperature would probably be higher on the river. On the 20th September they were at double the height of the Hongkong Peak in a temperature of 66 degrees. As Mr. Bourne remarks, during the clear weather of October, November, and December the temple at which they put up would be a paradise to a small party of sportsmen or botanists, well provided with the necessities of western life. It would be a paradise, we should say, also during the summer heats, even taking fog and rain into consideration. The Lo-fou Mountains lie about sixty miles east of Canton and seventy miles as the crow flies north of Hongkong. Mr. Bourne's account of his trip may perhaps induce others to make the excursion, and possibly in years to come the Mountains may be a recognised sanatorium for the jaded residents of Hongkong. Mr. Bourne's party appears to have consisted of himself, Dr. Wales, of Canton, Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Badeley, of Hongkong, and Mr. Wyon.

Chinese Characters for the Use of Students of the Japanese Language. By ARTHUR HYDE LAY, H.B.M.'s Consular Service. Tokyo: Shunrisha.

THIS book, which has been forwarded to us through Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited, will be a useful assistant to the student of Japanese. It supplies a list of the Chinese characters he will be likely to require in the course of his studies, close upon four thousand characters being given. A supplement to the *Hochi Shimbun* appeared three or four years ago containing three thousand characters, to the use of which that paper promised to limit itself, except on special occasions. In his preface Mr. Lay says permission was kindly granted for the publication, with English translation, of that list as it stood; but on the whole it seemed advisable to prepare an independent list and adopt a different arrangement. The present volume, however, includes most of the characters to be met with in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, a number of Japanese names are furnished, and the names of some foreign places in common use are given in an appendix.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

On the 1st inst. in accordance with the notice issued by Hon. F. A. Cooper, Water Authority, the water supply of the colony was limited to a few hours, and it is an absolute certainty that residents will have to suffer this curtailment until the beginning of the rainy season next year, unless we are in the meantime visited by prolonged tropical rains, and it is now almost useless to hope for such rains. On Monday morning, 30th ult., Tytam reservoir contained only 205,000,000 gallons, whereas the capacity before the dam was raised was 312,000,000 gallons. Pokfulam reservoir contained 37,000,000, and its holding capacity is 66,230,000 gallons. It will be seen from these figures that the outlook for the dry season is anything but cheerful, and every resident is in duty bound to see that not a drop of water is wasted or misused. With the exercise of ordinary care on the part of the consumers there will be sufficient water to allow of eight gallons per head per day until April, but of course if the water is improperly used even that allowance will have to be materially reduced. The rains at the end of September have not made very much difference to the condition of the reservoirs. The rain was not very heavy at any time, and a large quantity will be lost by absorption and evaporation, while it will take a long time for much of the water to percolate through the earth and find its way to the streams feeding the reservoirs. Naturally the heavier the rain the less the quantity of water that soddens the earth. If the rain falls gently, as it did last week, there is more time for absorption, whereas a real tropical storm means the head long rushing of the water off

the hills and the very rapid flushing of the streams, which soon become roaring torrents of water. It is curious to notice the very great difference in the rainfall recorded in various parts of the colony, and we therefore give the following interesting table showing the rainfall since September 27th:—

Hongkong				
	Observatory.	Tytam.	Pok-fulum.	Botanical Gardens.
Sept. 27	.75	.95	1.30	1.25
" 28	.18	.86	.55	.59
" 29	.67	2.45	.60	1.79
" 30	.52	.80	.80	.86
	2.12	5.06	3.25	4.49

It will be seen that there are some extraordinary differences between the results of observations, and in only one instance do they tally. The chief divergence is contained in the rainfall recorded on the 29th September, when .67 inch fell at the Hongkong Observatory and 2.45 inches at Tytam. This is really remarkable considering that the rains were not merely local showers. It must not be imagined, however, that the rain gauge at the Hongkong Observatory is faulty. The cause for the great difference must undoubtedly be attributed to the contour of the country. At the Observatory at Kowloon there is a wide stretch of fairly even country, and a more accurate measurement of the rainfall can be recorded there than in any part of Hongkong, where a rain gauge is necessarily effected by the steep hills and wind. The difference is even greater at Pokfulum, where only .60 was registered. The total rainfall gives a much larger average at Tytam, where the aggregate for the four days was 5.06 inches, while at the Hongkong Observatory it was only 2.12 inches. It is not likely now that we shall have any heavy rains, and therefore we again impress upon everyone the great importance of seeing that no water is wasted.

CONCERT AT MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

The concert held at the Mount Austin Hotel on Saturday night in aid of the funds of that deserving institution, the Alice Memorial Hospital, was highly successful. There was a very good attendance. His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson presided, and in the course of a short speech, with which he opened the proceedings, said—During 1894 the Alice Memorial Hospital passed through a great financial crisis. Between 80,000 and 100,000 Chinese left the colony in consequence of the plague, and therefore the subscriptions which were promised by some of the leading Chinese towards the support of the hospital were not collected. The result is that the hospital is now in debt. At the beginning of the year the debt amounted to \$5,000. A considerable portion of the debt has been wiped off, and the object of this concert is to wipe off the remainder. It is my earnest hope, and I am sure it is yours also, that this concert will be a most successful one from every point of view, and that the proceeds will be sufficient to prevent our friend Dr. Thompson from doing what he is quite capable of doing, that is, sending round the cap after the concert is over.

The programme, which had been organised by Mr. W. E. Crow, was very attractive and varied, but it differed from the one published, as Mrs. Dent and Mr. Grace were unable to appear. The honours of the evening fell in the largest degree to Mrs. Braga, who has certainly a natural gift for the violin. This talented artiste used an exquisitely toned instrument, and she handled it with fine skill. The softer passages were perfectly fascinating, almost thrilling, and the deeper tones were grandly drawn out. Mrs. Braga has, indeed, a wonderful command over this very beautiful instrument, and her artistic performance of the solo "Le Rêve" was warmly encored, to which she responded with "Good bye, Sweetheart." She first of all appeared in a duet with Master M. Robinson, who, although so young, uses the bow with graceful movement and promises to become a very successful violinist. Of the vocalists Miss E. M. Carvalho won the greatest praise, her trilling being exceptionally sweet and clear. She was in excellent voice on Saturday night and did full

justice to it. Mrs. Dowler gave considerable pleasure with her two songs, and Mrs. Preston also contributed two items. Mr. E. W. Maitland was somewhat hoarse and his singing was not quite up to his usual standard. Mr. J. Kraal was in splendid form and his rendering of "Dispersa sen Vada" and the grand aria from "Don Carlo" was in his best style and commanded deserved applause. Mr. R. F. Lammert appeared in place of Mr. C. H. Grace and gave "The Last Watch" in an exceedingly careful and accurate manner. Mr. Lammert showed a decided improvement in his voice and he should become one of our best tenors. Mr. Cattaneo and Mr. Grimbale accompanied on the piano.

The concert was in every way very enjoyable, and we hope it was financially successful; and as Dr. Thompson did not "pass round the cap" we presume it was and congratulate the Committee of the Hospital.

The following was the programme:—

PART I.

- 1.—Song... "Thoughts and Tears"... Hope Temple. Mr. E. W. Maitland.
- 2.—Violin Duet F. Mazos, op. 38. Mrs. Braga and Master Robinson.
- 3.—Song... "The Bend of the River" Blumenthal. Mrs. Dowler.
- 4.—Song "Dispersa sen Vada" from "Gli Ugontti" Meyerbeer. Mr. J. Kraal.
- 5.—Recit. Cavatina, from "Linda di Chamounix" Donizetti. Miss E. M. Carvalho.
- 6.—Song... "The River of Years"... Theo. Marzials. Mrs. Preston.

PART II.

- 1.—Song. Grand Aria from "Don Carlo"... Verdi. Mr. J. Kraal.
- 2.—Violin Solo "Le Rêve" Goltermann. Mrs. Braga.
- 3.—Solo, Piano Mr. Geo. Grimbale.
- 4.—Song "Come back to Erin" Claribel. Mrs. Preston.
- 5.—Song "Vö Danzar" Mattei. Miss E. M. Carvalho.
- 6.—Song..... "The Last Watch" Pinsuti. Mr. R. F. Lammert.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

ELECTION OF RECTOR.

On Friday afternoon a combined meeting of the general council and students of the College of Medicine for Chinese was held in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing a rector in place of Sir Fielding Clarke. His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, presided, and there were also present—Sir Fielding Clarke (Chief Justice), Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. E. R. Belilios, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Dr. Thompson, Mr. E. Neidhardt, and several Chinese students.

Sir FIELDING CLARKE, the retiring Rector, said—I beg to propose that Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart be appointed Rector. I am sorry that I have been compelled to resign the Rectorship, although I am afraid I have not done very much for the college. However, I am quite sure that the gentleman who has been nominated is so energetic, and has, through his long residence in the colony, such a thorough acquaintance with the Chinese, that he is eminently qualified to fill the vacancy. (Applause).

Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I have very much pleasure in seconding the motion. Although we are all very sorry that our present Rector is retiring, we are very happy that his successor is such a worthy and suitable substitute. (Applause).

His EXCELLENCY, having put the resolution to the meeting, said—I declare Mr. Lockhart to be elected, and I congratulate the Institution upon having secured the services of such an able and energetic public officer. (Applause).

Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART—I thank you very much indeed for the honour which has been conferred upon me. I feel it will be impossible for me to be in any way a worthy successor to my distinguished predecessors, Dr. Stewart, Sir James Russell, and Sir Fielding Clarke. All I can say is that I

will do my best to further the interest of the College as far as lies in my power. (Applause).

Mr. FRANCIS—I beg to propose a most hearty vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor for taking the trouble to come down here and for his conduct in the chair. (Applause).

His EXCELLENCY—I thank you very much. I was very glad indeed to come down here, and I shall not feel justified in granting the Colonial Secretary leave of absence for the next two years lest the College should suffer too much. (Laughter and applause).

The proceedings then terminated.

SERIOUS TROUBLE AT THE TAIKOO REFINERY.

At the Magistracy on Saturday a machine coolie employed at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery was charged on remand with disorderly behaviour. Mr. Gedge prosecuted, and Mr. Wilkinson defended. The defendant was seen to cut the lashings of the bamboo shed adjoining the works in order to destroy the shed and enable the men to rush through and take two or three tickets each. By this means some of the employes would be able to stay away from the works for the day and yet draw their wages.

Dr. Korne, the manager of the works, said that some time ago the defendant saw him and said the men did not like the shed because they were delayed in getting out of the works by each putting up a ticket. Witness promised to have two exits for the men, and the defendant appeared satisfied.

The defence was that it was not the defendant but another man who had cut the lashings.

The Magistrate—What is the feeling at the works now?

Mr. Gedge—The feeling is still very high. These coolies have been very obstreperous since the plague. Their wages have been increased, but they take every chance of creating a disturbance and the police are half a mile away. By the time the police came to the works the whole refinery might be about the manager's ears. If this offence is not severely dealt with we shall some day have a most serious disturbance at the refinery. They are all Tungkun coolies, and they band together and shout "Ta, ta." A fine is useless, as this man gets \$14 a month, and the men would club together and pay the penalty.

The Magistrate sent the prisoner to gaol for six weeks and bound him over in one surety of \$150 to be of good behaviour for six months.

Another coolie employed at the works was charged with assault. He attacked a coolie who was going to the refinery and so caused him to stay away. The accused was sent to gaol for a month and bound over in one surety of \$100 to be of good behaviour for four months.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the General Agents, on Saturday, 19th October:—

The General Agents and Consulting Committee have pleasure in laying before the shareholders the final accounts for the year 1894, and an estimate of the present year's underwriting to the 30th ultimo.

1894 ACCOUNT.

The balance at credit of this account is \$542,455.65, out of which the sum of \$263,693.97 has already been paid for a dividend of 10 per cent. to shareholders and a bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors of premium. Subject to the approval of shareholders, it has been decided to dispose of the remaining balance of \$278,761.68 by adding to reserve fund \$175,000, thereby increasing it to \$1,200,000, paying a final dividend of \$6 per share, and carrying forward the sum of \$43,761.68 to 1895 account.

1895 ACCOUNT.

This account shows an estimated balance at credit of \$676,352.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The present members, Messrs. Dalrymple, Sassoon, Gillies, Chater, and Bird retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Fullarton Henderson and A. Coxon, whose re-election is recommended.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1895.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

LIABILITIES.	\$	c.
Capital subscribed	\$2,500,000.00	
Amount paid-up	500,000.00	
Reserve fund	1,025,000.00	
Outstanding dividends	2,703.00	
Outstanding bonus	2,142.69	
Balance of 1894 working account	\$ 542,455.65	
Less dividend of 10 per cent. paid to shareholders and bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors of premia	263,693.97	
	278,761.68	
	\$1,808,607.37	

ASSETS.

	\$	c.
Cash, on current account, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	19,371.79	
Fixed deposits—		
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	275,000.00	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	150,000.00	
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	75,000.00	
Mortgages	990,897.26	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, debentures	40,000.00	
Indian Government stock (3½ per cent. loan, 1865)	113,162.44	
Indian Government stock, (3½ per cent. loan, 1842-43)	43,767.11	
Chinese Imperial Govt. loan, 1886	69,480.09	
Interest accrued but not yet payable	31,928.68	
	\$1,808,607.37	

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1894.	\$	c.
To amount brought forward from last account	25,049.56	
To net premia received, less returns and re-insurances	1,446,524.39	
To interest	117,915.41	
To exchange	431.40	
To transfer fees	71.00	
	\$1,589,991.76	

	\$	c.
By losses and claims paid	843,749.31	
By charges, including directors', auditors', and survey fees, agents' expenses, &c.	79,094.04	
By commissions	124,692.76	
By balance as above	542,455.65	
	\$1,589,991.76	

ESTIMATE OF WORKING ACCOUNT TO THE 30TH
SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Dr.	\$	c.
To premia, less re-insurances	1,130,550.00	
To interest received and accrued	88,000.00	
To exchange	500.00	
To transfer fees	52.00	
	\$1,219,102.00	

Cr.	\$	c.
By losses paid and outstanding	401,750.00	
By charges paid and accrued	54,000.00	
By commissions paid and accrued	87,000.00	
By balance	676,352.00	
	\$1,219,102.00	

The Tokyo police have, it is stated, discovered a plot to assassinate Marquis Ito, the Premier. Two *soshi* have been arrested at a boarding-house in connection with the affair, and the police are adopting strict measures to secure the protection and safety of the Marquis. There is a suspicion, however, that the scare is but the artifice of the informer and the *soshi* who are in league with him, the object being to get the reward which is usually given by the police authorities for secret information of an important character.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The half yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, was held on Friday at noon at the hotel. Mr. E. Osborne presided, and there were also present—Messrs. W. Parfitt, R. C. Wilcox (Directors), W. H. Potts, T. Wright, J. C. Peter, F. N. Firth, Ip Chee Fong, Ho Yan Man, Tam Yat Lam, Leung Tit Shan, Ho Fook, and A. Fonseca (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, with your permission we will take the report and accounts as read. The profits for the period under review are much the same as those for the corresponding half of 1894. The working expenses of the Hotel have been debited with \$1,050 for the passage money to England of our former manager and his wife (Mr. and Mrs. Tucker), which under their agreement they were entitled to; and the profit and loss account has been debited with a further sum of \$1,301 for arrears of his commission and for the salary due to him up to the expiration of his agreement, which in the ordinary course of events would have run on till 1st May of this year. These two items, amounting to \$2,351, may be regarded as quite exceptional. You will notice an item of \$5,047.43 specially referred to in the report as representing bad and doubtful debts prior to 1895. I may explain that they attach principally to 1892, and are owing by persons some of whom are dead and their estates worthless, by others who have left the colony, and by a great many more whose names are unknown to us—the explanation of this being that strangers were permitted to avail of the chit system then in force and such efforts as were made to recover the debts were in too many cases not successful. These old debts have since had the personal attention of your directors and the Company's solicitors, and a percentage may yet be collected, but a very large proportion is irrecoverable and will have to be written off. I am happy to say that since the cash system was introduced, about two years ago, our bad debts have been trivial and under the present regime they are practically nil, and will I think continue to be so. On the subject of management I desire to say that both Mr. Tucker and Mr. Richardson asked permission to resign and the Board decided it would be to the interest of the Hotel that their resignations should be accepted. The management at present is conducted by Mr. Fonseca, under the personal guidance of the Directors, and, judging by the results of three months' working under this system, the change is, I venture to say, a success. The cash receipts at the bars have increased; the number of monthly boarders is steadily augmenting; and on all sides we have gratifying testimony as to the improved cleanliness and comfort of the Hotel. The victualling arrangements we are conducting ourselves under our new Chinese manager, Mr. She Po Sham, instead of contracting as formerly, and the excellence of our menus is testified to by the increased dining-room receipts. And notwithstanding the greatly improved quality of food, the cost is less than under the old unsatisfactory contract system. But whilst we hope and believe that our efforts to place this magnificent but hitherto unfortunate Hotel upon a paying basis will eventually succeed, we wish to say that before this desired end can be attained a considerable sum will have to be spent on renewal of cutlery, linen, etc., most of our present stock being shabby and unsuitable, and the furniture, which now stands in our books at \$84,000, will have to be written down largely. The new building is in very good order and will need but little expenditure upon it for some time to come, but the old building will require many repairs from time to time. You will observe with satisfaction that that very promising asset the Praya Reclamation now stands in the Company's books at \$12,543.17, which, it is needless to say, is below its real value. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, if any gentleman has any question to ask, I shall be happy to reply.

There were no questions, and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. PETER seconded. Carried.

Mr. FIRTH proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Wilcox.

Mr. WRIGHT seconded. Carried.

Mr. PARFITT proposed and Mr. WILCOX seconded the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and W. H. Gaskell as auditors.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance.

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BEST SCORE CUP.

This competition, which has been in progress for the past six months, has now come to a termination and a fresh series was entered upon on October 1st. The entries numbered in all 89, which is a slight falling off from the last competition, but this is no doubt accounted for by the fact that more golf is played in the winter months.

The result shows a tie for first prize between Captain W. V. Eccles, Rifle Brigade, and Mr. John Hastings, with a net score of 81, Mr. C. H. Grace being third with 83, although it should be mentioned that Mr. J. Hastings also put in a score of 83, which of course is eclipsed by his better return of 81.

The net scores of under 90 which were returned are as follows:—

Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	89	8	81
Mr. John Hastings	95	14	81
Mr. C. H. Grace	98	15	83
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	94	10	84
Mr. Clement Palmer	96	11	85
Mr. W. A. Duff	100	15	85
Captain J. M. Stewart, R.B.	101	14	87
Commodore Boyes, R.N.	102	14	88

The interest in the quarterly meeting which finished on Monday evening was considerably enhanced by the addition of a Bowl presented to the Club for competition amongst members, by the golfing Officers of the Rifle Brigade, the conditions being the same as the "Bruce Cup" at the two last quarterly meetings. There were a good number of entries and more returns than usual. The results of the various competitions will be seen below.

The tie for the Best Score Cup was played off and resulted in a win for Captain W. V. Eccles.

The greens are in excellent order and the only thing against low scoring is the nicety of steering necessary to get between or over the various cricket and football matches.

McEWEN CUP AND FIRST ROUND OF R. B.

BOWL.

Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	87	3	84*
Mr. V. A. Caesar Rawkins	97	13	84*
Mr. G. Stewart	91	6	85
Mr. E. A. Ram	99	13	86
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	97	10	87
Mr. C. H. Grace	104	15	89
Mr. E. W. Maitland	108	18	90
Sir F. Clarke	111	18	93
Mr. C. Palmer	106	11	95
Dr. J. Bell	113	18	95
Commodore Boyes, R.N.	110	14	96
Mr. W. A. Duff	113	16	97
Mr. J. Hastings	113	14	99

* Result a tie for McEwen Cup.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Mr. G. Stewart	89	6	83
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	87	3	84
Mr. E. A. Ram	99	13	86
Mr. C. H. Grace	104	15	89
Mr. E. W. Maitland	108	18	90
Mr. J. Hastings	105	14	91
Mr. W. A. Duff	113	16	97

POOL.

Mr. G. Stewart	89	6	83
Captain W. V. Eccles, R.B.	87	3	84
Mr. W. A. Duff	106	16	90
Mr. C. Palmer	106	11	95
Mr. C. H. Grace	113	15	98

RESULT OF THE TIE FOR BEST SCORE CUP.

Captain W. V. Eccles	87	3	84
Mr. J. Hastings	105	14	91

The result of the Bogie Competition during the quarterly meeting is as below. Mr. Spriggs

receiving a stroke a hole was too much for the redoubtable "Colonel":—

Mr. C. Spriggs, receives	18 strokes, all square.
Mr. G. Stewart	5 " 2 down.
Capt. W. V. Eccles	2 " 3 down.
Lt. W. M. Thompson	8 " 4 down.
Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins	10 " 5 down.
Mr. E. A. Ram	10 " 6 down.
Mr. W. A. Duff	12 " 6 down.
Commodore Boyes	11 " 7 down.
Mr. E. W. Maitland	14 " 7 down.
Capt. Thomas	15 " 7 down.
Sir F. Clarke	14 " 8 down.
Mr. C. H. Grace	11 " 10 down.

Remainder over 10 down.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

There were thirteen members present on Saturday to compete for the Long Range Cup and Spoons. The weather was very bad for long distance shooting, but the scoring was exceptionally high. Sergeant-Major Morrish accomplished the unusual feat of scoring nine bulls eyes out of ten shots at 700 yards. The Cup was won by Mr. R. Rutter, the first competitor not having entered for it, and the Spoons by Corporal Coleman and Sergeant-Major Morrish. The following were the best scores:—

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Handicap.	Total.
Corporal Coleman	44	35	8	87
R. Rutter	37	31	18	86
Sergt.-Major Morrish	48	37	—	85
Corporal Wooldrige	46	37	—	83
Colour-Sergt. Hopkins	39	41	—	80
Captain Palmer	40	36	3	79
Captain Ferguson	43	35	—	78
Private Godbeer	36	37	—	73
Major Wrottesley	31	40	—	71

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE DEGRADATION OF LIU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
SIR.—It strikes me as strange that in the congratulatory comments in the press and otherwise which one has been hearing for the past two days the fact that the ex-Viceroy had already been degraded by the Peking Government seems to have been lost sight of. Practically he suffers no further punishment, and the only fact that the *litterati* will remember or the people of China will know is that he was degraded for actions anterior to and independent of the anti-foreign riots. It might have some effect should he be kept for the remainder of his life (at the expense of the Chinese Government) in Hongkong, Singapore, or India; but as a preventive punishment all that has been conceded, and as far as we know all that has been asked for, will be quite non-effective. We do not know the terms of the ultimatum, but it is to be hoped that it included the publication in the *Peking Gazette* and the efficient promulgation throughout the whole of China, of an Imperial Decree clearly stating the reason for Liu's degradation, and stating that as Great Britain holds the Central Government responsible, any interference whatever with foreigners or their property would involve the immediate punishment of the high officials of the district. Unless that is a concomitant condition and unless it is carried out honestly the so-called punishment of Liu will be practically useless. Does any one who has seen anything of the ways of Chinese officials believe it would be honestly carried out? A gentleman who speaks Chinese and who knows something of mandarin "cussedness" expressed to me this morning the opinion that the sympathy of the other high officials will result in the ex-Viceroy's punishment being made lighter instead of heavier.—Yours faithfully,

EFFECTIVE MEASURES.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1895.

Prince Ming Yong Ik, who resided in Hongkong for a number of years, is reported to be now residing in seclusion about fifty miles from Seoul.

THE "BELGIC."

Yokohama, 26th September.

Notwithstanding the gloomy prognostications in some quarters, we are assured on the authority of those who should be in the best position to know that the *Belgic* will be got off without much damage. She is a big vessel, and may not be floated immediately, but those engaged in the salving operations are still very hopeful. From information received to-day we learn that on Monday the eighth anchor was laid out, 315 fathoms from the ship. During the afternoon heaving on all the ground tackle resulted in bringing the vessel's head out 16 degrees to westward. She was then pointing 60 degrees further out than when heaving was commenced, and therefore was in a much better position. She was lying easy, and No. 2 hold was nearly free of water. The wind was coming from the N.E., and rain fell during the day.

When operations were resumed on Tuesday the wind was in the same quarter, and rain was still falling, but fortunately there was no sea. There was no rise of tide that day, so that little could be done. A quantity of cargo was discharged, and it was found that the ship's stern had slipped off the bank into her own dock, putting her some ten feet further off the beach. At six in the evening she was heading W.S.W. and was then still further off the beach. The *Hokkai-maru* came up last night, bringing 500 tons of good cargo, principally flour. There was still 600 tons of cargo on the ship, but this has probably been taken off since.

Yokohama, 27th September.

The information received from the *Belgic* this morning is as hopeful as that which came to hand yesterday. As we have already stated, there was no rise in the tide on Wednesday, so that nothing could be done towards heaving the vessel off. The tide was about the same all day, there being no change till 7 p.m., when it flowed about a foot and a half. The same difficulty was experienced during the neap tides when the *Tokyo-maru* was ashore. On Thursday the tide was even lower than on the previous day, and there was no sign of its rising. Throughout the day the ship lay perfectly still. The leak is now only slight, the damaged parts having evidently sprung back; and the water in No. 1 hold has been lowered by the engine-room pump. The head of the vessel was yesterday S. 64 deg. 30 min. W., so that her head has been moved outwards 91 deg. from her original position, which was N. 25 deg. W. The angle at which she now lies with the beach not only puts her in a better position for heaving off, but makes her comparatively safe, as the sea, instead of having full force on the broadside, strikes so as to run along the side, and therefore minimises the danger of injury to the hull. The progress made up to the present is more than was accomplished in two months in the case of the *Tokyo-maru*. The anchors, we are told, are holding bravely, and all things considered the prospect gets brighter day by day. Unless some unforeseen calamity occurs, those controlling the operations are confident of success; but it is necessary to wait for a higher tide than has prevailed during the last day or two.—*Japan Gazette*.

The *Japan Mail* of the 28th September says:—The *Belgic's* head is now about 20 feet off the shore, and if wind and weather continue favourable the big mail boat may be floated in about five days.

The *Kobe Chronicle* says:—Mr. Hamaguchi, who recently went to Shanghai for the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company of Tokyo to inspect the spinning industries there, has returned to the capital, and upon his report the Company have decided to establish a factory in Shanghai, at the same time increasing the capital of the Company. As the Company intends to take over to Shanghai some 20,000 spindles which they have lying unemployed in Tokyo, it is expected that the new factory will be ready for work earlier than the concerns of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and the American Trading Company.

THE POWER OF PEKING.

This plea of the inability of Peking to control the provinces is pure humbug and bluff. We have noted the elaborate and ingenious discussions to which so many of our contemporaries have treated us on the subject, all to the effect that Peking is unable to control the provinces. We have smiled and been silent. All this theorizing about the want of centralisation, etc., is very fine, but the theory of metropolitan weakness is in glaring contradiction to the most obvious facts. We are thoroughly convinced that Peking cannot control the provincial authorities when she does not want to. But while scores of recent instances may be adduced to show how effectively Peking can have her will obeyed when in earnest, no one instance can be adduced where her admittedly earnest desire has been set aside. Chinese officials are treacherous, turbulent, malicious enough; but they have a superstitious regard for the authority of the Emperor. Who gave the order (which was promptly obeyed) to stop the Szechuen riots? Peking. Who ordered Lin Ping-chang to the capital? Peking. Who stopped him half-way and sent him back? Peking. Who decreed that he should pay out of his own pocket the Tls. 960,000 indemnity to the French Missions in Szechuen? Peking. But Peking, it must be remembered, is as conservative and anti-foreign as any city in the Empire, and that because of the spirit shown by the members of the Cabinet and the heads of Boards. Even amongst the better sort of mandarins who would not actually connive at murder and incendiarism, there is, as is well known, but scant desire to do the foreigner or the missionary justice. It is because they count upon the connivance or judicious inactivity of Peking that local officials are arrogant and obstreperous. We have an illustration of the same thing in the case of the Formosan insurrection. Chang Chih-tung's conduct in backing the rebels was flagrantly treasonable. Was this not an instance of insubordination? Ostensibly, yes; but not really, for, as is well known, he was encouraged to it by members of the Tsungli Yamen. If we are to recur to the gunboat policy let it be on the right ground, not that Peking is unable, but that she is unwilling to give adequate protection to foreigners.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

ABANDONMENT OF PROPOSED TAXATION OF FOREIGN OPIUM.

It will be satisfactory to our readers to learn that, owing to the exertions and representations to Peking of the British Acting Consul-General at Shanghai, the idea of imposing what was practically a differential levy through the wholesale merchants on imported opium has been definitely abandoned. Sir Nicholas O'Connor, on the case being presented to him, at once took up the question and informed the Tsungli Yamen that in case any such levy were made he would hold the provincial officials responsible. The local authorities do not, however, propose to give up all right to the taxation of opium shops, and have a scheme on foot, the details of which they propose to submit. The licensing and taxation of opium shops in the Foreign Settlements, where no preferential charges are made, has never been complained of, as an infraction of Treaty stipulations, and should the proposal take such a form and the tax be collected indifferently on all shops retailing native as well as foreign drug, it is understood that no objection will be made. The difficulty hitherto has always been that in all these cases the imported article has been taxed to the entire exemption of the native.—*Mercury*

According to a Japanese paper the quantity of coals that arrived at Shanghai during the first half of this year was as follows:—Wolongong coal, 14,770 tons; Kaiping coal, 14,306 tons; Kelung coal, 530 tons; Hankow anthracite coal, 10,430 tons; Miike coal (lump), 34,580 tons; other Miike coal, 10,180 tons; Takashima coal (dust), 4,719 tons; Hochiku coal, 84,915 tons; Nagasaki coal, 76,699 tons; Karatsu coal, 3,002 tons; total 254,139 tons.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION AT KUCHENG.
Foochow, 28th September.

On the 11th inst., after three days inactivity, the Commission sat again. The first prisoner examined was a native of Kwang-seng, Lieng-A-Pek by name. He confessed to having gone to Whasang with three other men he named, two of whom had already been tried and condemned. He said that he had stood near where four ladies, surrounded by ten or twelve men, had expressed their willingness to go down to Kucheng and get money as ransom if their lives were spared, but To-Chio-Hi commanded them to be killed. He stated that he did not go inside the house and that all the loot he got was a small brown leather box. The next prisoner examined was also a Kwang-seng man, named Lieng-Koh-Kiang. At first it was very difficult to get any evidence from him. He would only repeat that he was not at Whasang at all, but on being confronted by several other prisoners who all testified against him he confessed complicity in the crime. The third prisoner brought into Court was a strong, well-built man of middle age. His name was Ngu-Fwoi-Kiang. He said he surrendered himself that his younger brother might be released, who he wanted to return home to look after their aged mother. But both brothers are accused of being concerned in the massacre, so both are detained. This man had several articles of European make, some ladies' wearing apparel amongst the rest. He said he did not take these from the missionaries' houses himself, but stole them from the general stock taken to the fastness.

On Thursday, the 12th, at 10 a.m., the Taotai H'su called on the Consuls and others of the foreign party. After preliminaries had been gone through he was asked what his powers were, and, his reply left the Consuls under the impression that they were full and such as would allow of his seeing justice done without delay. He then on being asked to do so undertook that a certain proclamation that had been posted about by the city magistrate should be replaced by one showing Christians in a proper light, and also gave permission for Vegetarians to be enrolled in the home guard—(a body hitherto referred to in these reports as the village protection society). Before the interview closed it was found that the views of the foreign Commissioners and his did not coincide. He stated that his instructions were that no executions should take place until all the criminals had been condemned, and then only on condition that the Consuls would agree to consider the case closed and settled on behalf of their respective Governments. The Consuls, of course, would not listen to this. They demanded that the prisoners should be executed as they were found guilty and condemned. The Taotai would not consent to this and the interview closed without any arrangement having been come to. Later in the day the Consuls and their party returned the Taotai's visit and the conversation of the morning was resumed. The Taotai showed the Consuls his instructions from Peking, which were satisfactory in the matter of the powers conferred on him, but he stated that two days previous to the receipt of these powers he had been given instructions by the Viceroy which somewhat hampered him. It was evident to those who were present and heard all that passed that the Viceroy had been playing falsely with the Tsung-li yamen and the foreign Ministers. He, the Viceroy, had said that H'su Taotai had only been appointed to the Board of Foreign Trade in Foochow whereas he had really been appointed with full powers to settle this case. The Consuls telegraphed to Peking to have such a man appointed, and of course the request was sent in to the Tsungli yamen. The Emperor, it is said, puzzled, sent the following telegram to the Viceroy: "How is it that the foreign Ministers keep on saying that no plenipotentiary has been appointed?" It is very plain that there has been some underhand work either in the Tsungli yamen at Peking or in the Viceroy's yamen here. To continue the conversation: the Consuls repeated their demand to have criminals executed as soon as condemned, but the Taotai stood his ground, and shortly after this the interview closed. But before leaving the yamen it was learnt from the in-

terpreter that the Taotai was sending telegrams to the Viceroy for power to execute and that if the power was refused he would return to Foochow. The Consuls telegraphed to Peking the position of affairs.

Nothing at all was done between the 12th and 16th inst. On that day the Taotai called on the Consuls to inform them that he had received instructions from the Viceroy to have the execution of the chief criminals proceeded with, but that he was limited to execute only seven of the actual murderers. The Consuls demurred, but agreed to the execution of the seven as an instalment, and demanded that later all those found guilty must be executed. On the 17th instant after the ceremony of condemning the seven criminals to death had been gone through, the execution took place. They were all confessed murderers.

The examination of prisoners was continued on the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, but want of space prevents our giving the evidence obtained. The last of these days was devoted to the examination of the leader To-Chio-Hi, which proved to be most unsatisfactory, inasmuch as nothing could be learnt from him beyond facts already known.

Letters received last night described the trouble the Commission is having through Chinese obstruction. In spite of the promise the Taotai had made, a new copy of the old objectionable proclamation was issued instead of the approved new one. When called on to account for this the magistrate blamed his writers and said it was "just a mistake," and said he would punish them for it. These letters predicted that the investigation was on the eve of a crisis. Later news is to the effect that this prediction has been realised. It is said that forty more prisoners have been released without the Consuls being consulted, that H.B.M. Consul had been insulted by a Hunan soldier, and that the Chinese officials were apparently doing all in their power to make the investigation end in failure.—*Echo*.

THE HIDDEN MEANING.

The following is the conclusion of a powerful article in the *Peking and Tientsin Times* on the report of the Kucheng Commission:—

We have read the Rev. Mr. Banister's account of the trial and the various confessions of the criminals. Was ever such reading? How cheap British lives have grown! Not one of these low villains seems to have been capable of a single throb of pity or of hate. They had not even a motive for the act. It is impossible to think they cared the toss of one of those mythical paper balls, which have given hellish romance to the story, whether their victims lived or died. They had no grudge to pay, no fanaticism to indulge, no end, that is yet manifest, to serve. In pure, wanton, motiveless nonchalance (so the inquiry goes to show) they did the deed. What does it all mean? Such a deed was never done on this crime-stained earth in that purposeless, aimless way. It means:—

- 1st.—That most of the confessions are lies.
- 2nd.—That it is not without intention that the idea of this pseudo-sect being in collision with the authorities has been kept to the front all through.
- 3rd.—It means that Viceroy and Prefect and Taotai have the weightiest reasons for remitting the crime of some, setting others at liberty, and wishing to close the inquiry in haste; reasons the nature of which it is easy to guess.
- 4th.—It means that the truth has not come out, that we have not yet touched, or found one trace of, the real organisers, the greatest culprits in this savage tragedy.
- 5th.—It means that the officials who so cloak and screen the deed they were responsible to prevent, and whose legal procedure is a mixture of unexampled impudence, and vile, cynical bargaining which would disgrace a savage, are not clean-handed, but tremble lest their guilt should be revealed.

This is the way in which the Chinese Government, as represented by mandarins of the highest rank, fulfils the bland pledges which Sir Halliday Macartney is instructed to convey to the British Government in London. "The Chinese Government deeply regrets the occurrence and assures Her Majesty's Minister of its earnest determination to bring the guilty persons to justice." Faugh! Will Lord Salisbury stand this?

THE FOOCHOW MISSIONARIES AND THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONSULS.

The following address signed by over fifty British missionaries representing six missionary societies has been sent to Colonel Hixson at Kucheng:—

"To the Hon. Col. Hixson,

"United States Consul,

"Foochow, 18th August, 1895.

"We, the undersigned English missionaries, beg to express our heartfelt thanks to you for your prompt, decisive, and effective action in connection with the recent Hwasang massacre. "We realize that had it not been for the despatch with which you obtained a steam launch the injury to the wounded incurred by the delay would probably have been far more serious than it was. Your kind and most practical sympathy is another proof of how closely the two great branches of the English race are united in heart. We earnestly pray that the efforts put forth may result in such a settling of these troubles as may enable us to go on with our Master's work in quietness."

Commenting on the above the *Foochow Echo* says:—

The above letter may be read in two ways. One, as a spontaneous expression of gratitude towards the Hon. Colonel Hixson for his prompt action in getting a launch to meet and bring down the wounded from Whasang, to which he is most justly entitled, the other as throwing another stone at Mr. Mansfield.

"We realize," it is written in this letter, "that had it not been for the despatch with which you obtained a launch, the injury to the wounded incurred by the delay would probably have been far more serious than it was." The missionary who drafted this letter evidently did not know that the British Consul has been equally energetic. He was ably represented by Mr. Pitzipios, who wrote into the Viceroy for a launch of light draught after ascertaining that the foreign launches he had tried to procure drew too much water to get to Sueykwow, having in the meantime been to the Custom House to obtain a permit for any launch he could get for the purpose of conveying Archdeacon Wolfe and Mr. Banister to meet the wounded and survivors. After these efforts he heard that the U.S. Consul had obtained the only launch that the Viceroy could then place at their disposal and he went at once to the U.S. Consulate to arrange for all to go together, and, thanks to Mr. Hixson, it was so arranged.

It appears that Mr. Hixson obtained the promise of this launch first by going into the city, and this was a most fortunate thing for him, inasmuch as he has received unbounded praise in the papers, culminating in the letter signed by upwards of fifty British missionaries, which we print above. Mr. Hixson may be justly proud of the *kudos* given him. At the same time there was no want of energy shown at the British Consulate to procure this launch, and we may be quite sure that Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Pitzipios did not stay to consider whether the launch was placed at the American Consul's or the British Consul's disposal so long as it went. And so it is shown that the drafter of this letter was not strictly correct in stating that but for Mr. Hixson's action "the injury to the wounded incurred by the delay would probably have been far more serious than it was," for had not Mr. Hixson secured this launch, Mr. Pitzipios would. The U.S. Marshal might or might not have gone in it, but the Archdeacon and Mr. Banister most certainly would have proceeded in it just the same.

The letter goes on to say, "Your kind and most practical sympathy is another proof of how closely the two great branches of the English race are united in heart." Yes, Mr. Hixson knows and all the subscribers to this letter will now know that had the positions been reversed the result would have been precisely the same. American Consuls like British Consuls require a day or two's holiday from time to time, and if it so happens, as it may happen some day in a time of trouble, that the American Consul is away from his post, the British Consul will prove himself no less personally energetic in the eyes of the fifty signatories of this letter than Mr. Hixson has been, in the interests of both nations.

MORE EFFECTS OF THE HWA-SANG MASSACRE.

The Rev. Dr. Whitney writes to the *Foochow Echo*:-

At such a time as this it is well to gather up all the occurrences that are in any way related to the almost unprecedented murderous barbarity that has ever happened to foreigners in this so-called civilized country. At the village of Peach-hollow (Kang-Tö), about eight miles south of Pagoda Anchorage, owing to some deaths from cholera, the idolaters decided they must hold some feasts to the idols to appease their wrath. It was also decided that the landlord, whose central hall we furnish and have the privilege of holding services in, should hold a feast there. The preacher, after trying to dissuade them from it, as it was not an honourable thing to do under the circumstances, finally yielded. As it would not do to allow anything that savoured of a Christian look to remain in the hall they wanted to remove the furniture for the time being and replace it after they were through feasting. The removal was made all right, but after the feasting was over they did not replace the furniture, etc. So the preacher, as the owner was away, spoke to the woman and said that the things ought to be replaced so that he could use the hall again. But as they did not do it the preacher and some of the Church members eventually did it themselves. It so happened that when the preacher spoke to the woman of the house about having the things put back in place, the owner's grandson, a young man about 28 years old, overheard it, and, while there was nothing improper about it, he took occasion to make a point of it, so in a day or two after he came to the preacher's school and began to revile him and curse the Christians. After he had finished, the preacher told him his language had been exceedingly vile, that there was not the slightest cause for it, and that such treatment could not be allowed. Not long after he came again and continued his abuse and finally threatened to tear the building down and kill him and some of the other Christians. He was told that such treatment could not be put up with and unless he retracted what he had said he should have to take it to the officer. This enraged him all the more. He said the foreigners had been killed at Hwasang and nothing had been done about it, and that the native Christians could be killed and their property taken and that would be the end of it. He told the preacher if he dared to go to the officer with it that he would come and kill him as soon as he saw the "runners" coming. But the preacher went to the officer, four miles away, all the same and reported to him the threats and conduct of this young man and he promised to send "runners" over that night, but as it was too late to go so far they did not go, and the preacher returned home after dark only to find that the young man, having suspected he had gone to see the officer, had been grinding up some knives, and had influenced eight or ten others to help him, so he was ready against the appearance of the "runners."

To show he was in earnest he got a pumelo and stabbed it to show with what ease he could kill him. The Chinese have a saying to the effect that they "can stab and kill as easily as puncture a pumelo." Of course the preacher did not sleep at all that night but started before daylight and came over again to Tiong-loh city to report to the magistrate the further developments and the serious aspect of things and then came on to Pagoda Anchorage to report to me and get my advice. I found this young man put no value on his own life and would just as soon kill other people as not, and hence was a dangerous character. I wrote a strong letter to the magistrate telling him first that foreigners put great value on human life and did everything to protect it; that a man like that at Peach-hollow should be immediately punished to prevent others following his example, and then asked him to send at once to Peach-hollow and protect both life and property and secure a guarantee of future safety; that if this was not accomplished I should at once take the matter to the American Consul.

To my surprise he sent two runners that morning to Peach-hollow to examine into the case. But as three days after any trouble arises is

considered *early* to see yamen runners they considered the coming of these two as a mere farce, being only the second day, and they would not pay any attention to them.

But the next day when five runners, the magistrate's deputy, and some soldiers appeared, they began to think it was a serious matter and the whole village was in terror.

It cost them about forty dollars to settle it. The young man signed an agreement never to make any more trouble and acknowledged his wrong to the preacher, and the others implicated with him let off firecrackers in public acknowledgment of wrong. The deputy then made the village elder and a literary graduate of the first degree responsible for the peace and safety of the village.

I have given the above case more in detail to enable those less familiar with those things to get a better insight into the beginnings and gradual outcropping of so many of these Chinese troubles.

The great danger is almost always in delay. The Chinese seldom investigate and settle any trouble promptly unless driven to it or when they can make more money by so doing.

If I had not taken immediate steps to stop this plot, in a week's time probably two men at least would have been killed and other damage done and the Consul would have had another case to try his patience with the Chinese officials.

It is common talk among the Chinese in these parts that foreigners can be killed and settled for at about \$4,000 a head; that England is poor and is glad to get the money; that native Christians can be got rid of much easier.

As to where the blame lies for such talk as this we have not far to seek. When the root of the tree is decayed, what else can we look for in the branches. It is well for us as foreigners that these riots and massacres do not index the condition of the masses, the trunk, but only the condition of the roots, of the Government, and the sympathetic branches, the vagabond class.

There is probably no more cowardly race of people than the Chinese and as a natural consequence whenever they have the advantage they commit most inhuman deeds of cruelty. And as long as a certain class have the backing and encouragement of their superiors and rulers these tragedies will continue to occur.

The war with Japan has greatly demoralized this people, disaffected parties are coming to the front, plots and schemes of various kinds are in the air, and deeds of violence and cruelty will be thought lightly of if considered necessary to the accomplishment of desired ends. With this condition of things confronting us foreigners will stand a very slim chance unless foreign powers pursue a firm course with this weak, vacillating, and unprincipled Government.

IMPROPER DISCLOSURE OF TELEGRAMS AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 3rd October.

A very unpleasant affair, the first of its kind, has just occurred in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office here. A clerk employed in a firm here, X & Co., went to a leading German firm and informed them that a clerk in the Great Northern Telegraph Co.'s office had for some time been selling to X & Co. copies of private telegrams from home addressed to firms here having commercial or financial dealings with Chinese officials. The German firm communicated at once with the Great Northern Co., and the information was found to be accurate. The telegraph clerk incriminated was at once suspended, and the matter is likely to come shortly before one or more of the Consular Courts in Shanghai. — *N. C. Daily News*.

This morning in the Danish Consulate there was heard a case of a nature we are glad to say is unprecedented in the annals of the port. One of the clerks of the Great Northern Telegraph Company was charged with criminally disclosing the contents of certain telegrams relating to negotiations proceeding for certain Government loans. The investigation seemed, however, to rebut any case of criminal action, though it appeared that inadvertently the accused had made certain disclosures, advantage of which had been taken by a foreign firm in the place. Up to this moment no suspicion of any want of care in the management of the Great Northern Telegraph Co. has come to

hand, and we are therefore glad to believe the case is an isolated one. The manager of the Company at once dismissed the clerk, who acknowledged that he had been led into the disclosure, but denied having received any valuable consideration whatever, a statement apparently supported by the evidence in the case. — *Mercury*.

The investigation took place to-day in the Danish Consulate, before Mr. Carl Bock, and not one word of evidence pointing to the clerk having received the slightest advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, from his indiscretion in speaking of telegrams that passed through his hands, was adduced. At most it was shown conclusively that he had been too free with his tongue. The unfortunate clerk's exposure is the work of a revengeful, contemptible little Polish Jew, who in spite upon the firm, which recently discharged him, and out of malice against the telegraph clerk, who was friendly with the members of that firm, alleged that the clerk was in the habit of giving the contents of telegrams to the firm. Mr. Henningsen was informed of this accusation first on the 15th ult. by a respectable German merchant to whom the Polish Jew communicated his story through a "friend," and the Manager of the Telegraph Company at first was inclined to treat it as an attempt to blackmail the Company. Nevertheless an immediate investigation was instituted, with the result that the clerk was suspended from duty. All the parties implicated are dealers in arms, and it can readily be understood are not too scrupulous in their ways of obtaining useful information. At the Police enquiry before Consul Bock to-day the clerk admitted that he had spoken about telegrams that passed through his hands, while being entertained at tiffin or dinner by the principals in the firm, who obviously employed their hospitality to extract useful secrets from their foolish guest, but like shrewd business men they paid nothing for the information to their unfortunate dupe, who has been ruined through his own indiscretion coupled with the spite and other unpleasant characteristics of the informer. The clerk has been dismissed to-day and loses £600 or £700 of deferred pay, with pension and other advantages accruing from his long service, but he completely vindicated himself, inasmuch as he proved that his sin was one of stupidity and indiscretion rather than of deliberate treachery or violation of his bond of secrecy. The Telegraph Company have no case against him or anybody else in the matter, but they have done all that could be done to guard the interests of their customers and to warn by severe example their other employees. The case is the first of the kind that has ever occurred in the Company, and we hope it will be the last, as we were until recently under the pleasant impression that such traffic in telegrams and violation of correspondence are confined to the Chinese. Under the circumstances the charge that the man took money for betraying this trust is unwarranted. — *China Gazette*.

EXECUTION IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 3rd October.

About six weeks ago a robbery was committed on a wealthy man of Singyanghsien in this province and eleven of the robbers came to Shanghai shortly afterwards to get rid of the plunder, which amounted to nearly Tls. 3,000. Some of the Municipal detectives got upon the trail of some of the robbers, their suspicions having been aroused by the peculiar clothes in the latter's possession. The strangers were at once arrested on suspicion and subsequent events showed that these suspicions were well grounded. For the arrest of these eleven robbers the Singyanghsien magistrates rewarded the municipal detectives with \$1,000. The native authorities then made preparations for executing the robbers here, but as there is still a large number of the band at large everything was done as quietly as possible, there being apparently reason for fearing that an attempt to rescue the condemned would be made either on their way to the execution ground or on the ground itself. Hence when the execution of the eleven robbers was ordered from Soochow very few knew the exact time when it would take place, although the parade ground at the Old North Gate of the native city was

made ready for the gruesome scene as early as Tuesday morning. But at two o'clock yesterday afternoon the local troops began to assemble at the Shanghai magistrate's yamen, and half-an-hour afterwards the condemned were brought into the grand Hall of Justice, where Mr. Huang and the district magistrate of Singyanghsien were seated. After a few questions to the prisoners as to whether they were satisfied that their sentence was a just one, the signal was given to bind the prisoners, and by three o'clock, in the presence of the troops and the two magistrates, amid a volley of guns from the former, the whole of the eleven robbers lay headless on the execution ground. The heads were then presented by the executioners—there being three of them—to the magistrates for identification and then packed in old kerosine boxes for transport to Singyanghsien—the scene of their exploits. This is the largest execution that has taken place here since the Taiping rebellion forty years ago. Some naval officers and seamen saw the executions as well as some 10,000 natives.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE DENATIONALISED SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.

The weakness of the Government at Peking is having a curious and altogether unexpected result in the continual growth of Shanghai, which, in many respects, is becoming the centre of attraction of the Empire and is tending to be its capital, in arts, manufactures, and luxurious ease. When, at the beginning of the war with Japan, a number of officials of the higher ranks, smelling danger from afar, sent their families to enjoy foreign protection in and about the Settlements, the movement, even by those engaged in it, was supposed to be merely temporary, and all looked forward to an early exodus as soon as peace was declared. There has been peace now for nearly half a year, but the tendency has distinctly increased instead of diminished, and private residences for natives of high official rank or connections are increasing rapidly, while continually more money is being spent on their individual erection and decoration, whether they take the old style of the Chinese house, pure and simple, with its unpierced outer walls and internal courts, or the modified style which has lately been coming into fashion, where external windows are as marked an institution almost as in the dwellings of Europeans themselves. There are, of course, many reasons for all this. The gloomy social life of the Chinese has always been found burdensome by a large section of the community. It was not national but was distinctly imported, and owed its later development to the example of Mohammedanism. There has always been a school amongst the Chinese who held that it was not necessary, and was not imposed by their classical authorities. The superstitious of the natives have always had a belief in *Fengshui* again, but there always has been a powerful factor in the population who were ready to resent every undue ascendancy of the superstition. Now it so happened that in the obscure early growth of the Settlements neither of these things were thought of. It was a veritable cave of Adullam, and herein took shelter refugees from rebels and from Imperialists alike, all too glad to get a shelter for their heads to make many inquiries as to its adaptability of *Fengshui* or other ends. So, fortunately, from the very beginning the Settlements eschewed these Chinese drawbacks which would have effectually prevented their growth, and strangled them in the cradle. But of late years another element has come in. It was for long apparent that sooner or later the favourable position of Shanghai would be taken advantage of to introduce manufactures by steam-power. Chinese mandarins, from selfish motives first, did their utmost to suppress the rising desire, and finding that impracticable determined to make manufactures a monopoly in their own hands. Such were the lines on which the first cotton mill was started, under the auspices of two of the most venal mandarins of the Empire—Li and Sheng. But exchange dropped and it became evident that the different processes connected with the manufacture of cotton could be carried on at an enormous profit—so

great that both Li and Sheng could not presume the monopoly. Their first idea was to levy blackmail, all subsequent mills were to pay their quota to Li and Sheng, but foreigners and Japanese got mixed up, and showed the absurdity of the idea. Meanwhile foreigners started silk filatures, and this had taken root before Li and Sheng got their hand in, and after all this the Japanese war broke out, and the mandarins saw the game was up and that it was necessary to yield. When the war finished this idea was still further strengthened by the desire to keep the Japanese out of a practical monopoly, so, all of a sudden, the authorities, who had sought to check or monopolise manufactures, came to see the advisability of encouraging them, and Shanghai offered the readiest and best-situated site. So capital, both native and foreign has been attracted, and this has reacted on the arts of luxury, and to the native mind, Shanghai is rapidly becoming the Paris of their Europe. Meanwhile, under a temporary strain, Shanghai has not been able to keep abreast of the movement. The Settlements have been rapidly growing in population beyond the means of ordinary accommodation; they have overflowed into adjacent districts, as at Sinza, where means of communication were to be found. But the greater part of the recently extended Settlement of Hongkew has been inaccessible for want of roads, and the English Settlement is practically filled up. The matured result of an earth famine has supervened, and lots, which a few months ago could hardly find buyers, have been sold and resold at continually increasing rates. To give a few instances, a large lot of some 200 mow (33 acres) was offered some five months ago at Tls. 40,000 without finding a buyer; it has within the last six weeks changed ownership at Tls. 80,000. Property in the Louza district, purchased a year ago at Tls. 450 per mow, has recently been resold at Tls. 1,500. These are not isolated instances. They all point in one direction. First, as to the urgent necessity of opening up by new roads the already acquired Settlements; and second, the necessity, if Shanghai is to continue a well-governed and administered city, of increasing the area of the districts under Municipal control. The districts into which the recent growth has precipitated a growing population owe that result to their being rendered accessible by roads made by the Municipality outside the limits. They were required, for the purposes of access to the districts around, to provide some means of healthy exercise. They are rapidly losing their character, and need to be extended. They have, however, afforded the means of building native suburbs. But off the main roads those suburbs are rapidly becoming nests of filth and disorder. Recently the right of the German Government to claim concessions has been recognised, and negotiations have been going on, but there are still dangers ahead for want of concerted action. In Shanghai, the denationalisation of English and American concessions has worked with the best results. It is to be hoped that this denationalisation will still be continued. An experiment which has now after fifty years of trial proved a success for all interests concerned is worthy of further extension.—*Mercury.*

WENG TUNG-HO.

It was announced some time back that Weng Tung-ho and Li Hung-tsao, two of the most determined opponents of progress and the most uncompromising members of the anti-foreign party, had been appointed to the Tsungli Yamen. Weng, whose influence over the young Emperor is paramount and apparently absolute, is now at the head of the Yamen, having nudged Prince Kung into the background. He is now virtually the Premier of China and her destinies are in his hands. It is reported that the foreign Ministers who have to communicate with him find him stubborn and impracticable to the last degree, and nothing is to be looked for from him but haughty scorn and blind obstruction. There is small chance that smooth-speeched diplomats will accomplish anything against such a man. He is the embodiment of that peculiar mulishness of nature with which

the Chinese are endowed. Nothing can be expected from him but treacherous kicks. He is only quiet and affable, until you get near enough for the purpose. It would be well that in settling vexed questions with China the foreign governments should bear in mind his known character and his long life record as an opponent of everything but the old Confucian haughtiness and the old Confucian muddle. It was Weng who carefully instructed the Secretaries of the Chinese Legation in London and Washington what to say in regard to the horrible Kucheng massacre. All the regret he feels for the occurrence will not be much, and all the justice he will administer to foreigners is that of the wolf toward the lamb. No good can come to China while he controls her fate.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

GERMANY AND THE LOOTING OF THE MISSION NEAR SWATOW.

THE "KORMORAN" PROCEEDS WITH ALL SPEED TO SWATOW.

Writing on the 24th September the *Singapore Free Press* says:—The Hongkong papers to hand this morning, up to the 18th inst., contain no particular references to any incident at Swatow such as that looting, presumably of German property, mission stations or mercantile houses, reported in to-day's telegram. Whatever has happened it has been serious enough to have caused excitement in Germany, and that to such a pitch as to rouse the German press to clamour for the instant despatch of cruisers to Swatow. We further know that this clamour in the press has taken effect, for it is ascertained that the German cruiser *Kormoran*, which was to have gone up in a leisurely way to Hongkong in ordinary course was suddenly directed by the Admiral at Hakodate, by telegram, to proceed at once with all speed to Swatow. Any thing the ship would have needed to take in here in the way of stores, &c., was not to be waited for, but would be sent on to her at Swatow from Hongkong. In pursuance of these urgent orders the *Kormoran* left Singapore yesterday for Swatow at 1 p.m. The German Admiral and his squadron, or the greater part of it, is doubtless already well on his way to that port. What we shall soon have a chance of seeing is the directness of German methods applied to the case of exacting redress for such a serious display of Chinese violence and hostility as, to judge from the telegraphed effect of the report and the action we knew to have been taken in consequence, must have occurred at Swatow against German subjects, their premises, and their property. One thing is pretty certain, namely, that there will be no palavering with Chinese officials and no creation of an *opera bouffe* enquiry. We should say that the procedure would be the practical occupation of the port and the arrest of as many of the Chinese officials as could by any possibility be saddled with the least jot of responsibility either in conniving at the outrage or in conniving at the non-prevention of the outrage. If, as we should not at all be surprised to see, strong action is entirely justified, it will prove to have been easier for China to provoke the German squadron into visiting Swatow than to get them to leave. Of this the Chinese Government may be quite sure that although it has made itself answerable to Britain in a course of many years for many outrages perpetrated on British subjects, it will find that it will look in vain, in other directions, for the lenience, often undeserved, that it has received at our hands. We should not be in the least surprised to discover that in the Swatow incident, of whose details we are yet in ignorance, Germany has just had put into her hands that very opportunity of intervening in China that she has long been on the look out for. We shall soon see.

Yokohama's cricket week promises to be a great success. The Shanghai team are expected to arrive there on Sunday, the 13th, probably in the company of the Kobe eleven, who will join them at Kobe. On Monday and Tuesday, the 14th and 15th, Shanghai will meet Yokohama, and on the two following days will play against Kobe, the week concluding with the annual match between Kobe and Yokohama.

HONGKONG.

Events of importance have been somewhat scarce in the colony during the past week. On Friday Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, was appointed Rector of the College of Medicine for Chinese in the room of Sir Fielding Clarke. The shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, met at noon on the same day. On Saturday an important opium case was decided at the Magistracy, and in the evening a successful concert was given at Mount Austin Hotel in aid of the funds of the Alice Memorial Hospital.

There were 2,166 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 161 were Europeans.

The English community generally and the sporting section in particular will be glad to learn the popular D.A.A.G. B., Captain A. H. Thomas, has attained his Majority.

Cape D'Agular light, which is to be used for the last time on 29th February, is to be sold, and efforts are being made to obtain an offer for it from the Japanese Government.

It is reported that defensive works for the protection of the south side of the island have been decided upon and that the construction of forts on High West will shortly be commenced.

A turncock coolie was on Tuesday (1st inst.) sent to gaol for six months for stealing a silver watch, of the value of \$20, from the bedroom of John Ross, overseer, Public Works Department, who lives at Yaumati.

At the Alice Memorial Hospital last month the number of in-patients treated was 62 and the number of out-patient visits was 1,552. At the Nethersole Hospital the number of in-patients was 25 and the out-patient visits 47.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises that he has received the following telegram from the mine, being the result of the September crushing:—"The mill ran 26 days, crushing 1,000 tons of stone yielding 437 ounces of bullion.

At the Marine Magistrates' Court on Monday, before Hon. W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Harbour Master, William Stewart, seaman, was charged with wilfully disobeying the lawful orders of the master of the British ship *Mount Lebanon*, and also with absenting himself without leave. The master said the prisoner had given considerable trouble and although told not to leave the ship he went away and stayed ashore on the 4th and 5th inst. The prisoner said he had to sleep in the fore-castle with Japanese and Chinese seamen, and he went ashore to see his ship-mates. On Thursday night he fell and hurt his head and was treated at the hospital. The master replied that the prisoner could have got ashore any time he liked if he had behaved himself, but he continually got drunk. A sentence of seven days' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

About a month ago we drew attention to a shipment of native opium received at Canton by the Indo-China steamer *Taisang* from the North. That was, we believe, the first legitimate shipment from the North to Canton, but it looks as if the trade was likely to rapidly extend, for we learn that the steamer *Canton* the other day brought down another shipment of forty chests. No doubt large quantities of the native drug have previously found their way to Canton overland, or by smuggling, but it is now being regularly shipped and passed through the Foreign Customs. To show the hold native opium is getting on the market and the effect of taxation, we learn that investigations were recently made as to the source from which a village in the neighbourhood of Hongkong drew its supplies, and it was found that it was Szechuen opium that was used and that it came by the overland route, the cost being less than that of opium imported from Hongkong. That implies that the drug must have escaped most of the squeeze stations on the way. No doubt considerable quantities of native opium have been conveyed to Canton by the same means for years past, but the commencement of regular shipments now noted would seem to indicate that the demand has become too large to be supplied through irregular channels. It seems to be only a question of time how soon Indian opium will be driven out of the market by its cheaper rival.

A telegram from Raub, dated 25th September, states:—"Crushing finished. 2,875 tons stone realized 1,350 ounces smelted gold. Prospects remain unchanged." The previous telegram of a finished crushing bore date 4th July. It gave 2,400 tons stone as having realized 1,500 ounces smelted gold.

Captain Burnie charged two coolies at the Police Court on Friday with refusing to obey his orders. The complainant told the coolies to carry some water, and it was not until they were told twice that they obeyed him. He then ordered them to carry him in his chair from his house in Robinson Road to his office and they refused. Each coolie was fined \$5.

The *British North Borneo Herald* says:—"A sample of Dusun cotton was picked last month at Loong Piasow after being subject to two or three days' rain when ripe; the sample was sent to Hongkong and is reported as being of 'fine quality, long staple, very clean, free from seeds, and of good colour.' It is valued at \$18½ to \$19 per picul as against a quotation at the same date of China cotton \$17½ to \$19½ and Indian at \$14 to \$16.

A number of mat sheds at Quarry Bay were destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The fire made a big blaze but it burnt itself out in a very few minutes. Information of the outbreak was telegraphed to the Water Police Station, and Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, hurried in a launch to the fire, which, however, was very nearly out when he arrived. The origin of the outbreak is not known.

The following amended by-law made by the Governor in Council is published in the *Gazette*:—"The Sanitary Board shall, from time to time, fix the hours during which each market shall be open to the public. The hours during which a market will be open to the public shall be posted on a board placed in a conspicuous position at the market. In every instance at least one month's notice shall be given of any alteration in the hours during which any of the markets will be open to the public.

By the Douglas steamer *Thales*, which arrived from Tainanfoo on Sunday, we learn that beyond a few three and five cent stamps the Formosa Republic's new issue cannot be procured, as for some reason they cannot be printed fast enough in the yamen to supply the demand. It is reported that the necessary ink is not procurable in Formosa. It may be mentioned as a warning to intending purchasers that the stamps are being counterfeited at Amoy and the frauds are for sale at that port.

At the Police Court on Wednesday a licensed chair coolie was charged with misconduct. A gentleman engaged a chair in Queen's Road to go to Basilios Terrace, but after going a short distance discovered that he had forgotten a book. He returned for it, but when he wanted to get into the chair again one of the bearers refused to carry him and claimed payment for the journey already performed. The coolie was given into custody and on being brought before the Magistrate yesterday was fined \$2.

Mr. J. R. Ford, Australian wool and produce buyer, whose address is 19, Macquarie Place, Sydney, N.S.W. (as notified in our advertising columns), will, we learn, visit China and Japan after the wool season and will leave Sydney for that purpose in February next. The efforts to extend the trade of Australia with the Far East, for which two Government missions have been despatched, would appear to be bearing fruit, when private traders are induced to visit us for the purpose of establishing connections. We wish Mr. Ford success in his enterprise.

A small Chinese merchant died on board the *Shanghai* on the way from Singapore to Hongkong and was buried at sea. Amongst his luggage was a box containing \$300, and after his death the money was stolen. When the boat arrived at this port Detective-Sergeant McIvor boarded her for the purpose of investigating the robbery, and one of deceased's friends told him he had seen another merchant open the box, take the money, and throw the box into the sea. This story was corroborated by a witness, and on the strength of it the alleged thief was apprehended, and on Friday he was taken before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse. The witness then denied witnessing the robbery, and the prisoner was remanded for a week for further inquiries to be made.

The Scottish Oriental steamer *Kong Beng*, which arrived on Monday from Bangkok, had a slight accident when leaving the latter port and had to put back for repairs. She left originally on the 20th September with orders to fill up at Koh-si-chang. About 7.15 p.m. on the 22nd, while making for her anchorage at Koh-si-chang, a lighter was observed crossing her bows. The night was very dark, and although the course of the *Kong Beng* was at once altered she was too close to avoid a collision. It is said that the lighter carried no lights. The *Kong Beng* had a few plates fractured in her bow, and went into the Bangkok dock for repairs.

Chung Hoi Mun, interpreter, was again charged at the Police Court on Tuesday with the attempted murder of a prostitute at 86, Stanley Street. Dr. Atkinson spoke to the injuries the woman received about her face and said that the most serious was one on her cheek, five inches long and one inch deep. She was never in a dangerous condition, but the prisoner, who was admitted to the hospital at the same time, was seriously suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. When in the hospital he attempted to jump over the verandah. The prisoner, who said he was unconscious when he inflicted the wounds, was committed for trial.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.	\$ 1,924,991	\$ 1,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	5,232,537	2,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited.	369,869	228,000
Total.	7,527,397	3,728,000

At the Police Court on Tuesday (1st inst.), before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, an Indian policeman named Chunda Singh (501) was summoned for assaulting Che To, a hawk. The complainant is twelve years of age, and said he did not hawk. On the 28th ult. the defendant was running after a hawk who got clear away. Because of this, according to the boy's story, the defendant caught hold of him, pulled him to the ground, stamped on his back, and gave him several blows about the body. The defendant denied the assault. The Magistrate said it was evident that the boy had told lies, and for that reason the case would be dismissed. His Worship added that the Sikhs were not justified in using violence against hawkers, who were not criminals, and if the boy had proved his case the defendant would have been severely punished.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, the hearing of the summons against Lum Sin Sang and Ho Tai Sang, the principals in the Man Fook Company, the opium farmers, was resumed. The case is of considerable importance. The defendants were charged with removing four chests of opium after seven o'clock in the evening of the 16th June last. On that night the police seized a boat containing the opium, and the two men in charge of it were charged at the Magistracy and convicted of moving it after seven o'clock. On appeal, however, the conviction was quashed, and it was now sought to make the opium farmers, who had obtained a permit to move the opium before seven o'clock, liable for the offence. After hearing the evidence on the last occasion the Magistrate said the prosecution had not proved that the opium was being moved by the opium farmers, and therefore the case was adjourned until last Saturday for further evidence. Mr. Master, Acting Crown Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Dennys appeared for the defendants. It was admitted that the opium was the property of the defendants, but no evidence was given to prove that the men who were in charge of it were acting under the defendant's orders in moving it after legal hours. The Magistrate dismissed the case. Leave to appeal was granted, and the opium was ordered to be detained until the usual time for appeal had passed, when, if there is no appeal, it will be returned to the defendants.

Mr. J. W. N. Kyshe, a Magistrate in the Straits Settlements Service, has, it is reported, been appointed Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in succession to Mr. A. G. Wise. Mr. Kyshe was called to the Bar in 1880. He held various clerical appointments in Mauritius from 1871 to 1877, and in 1880 was appointed Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, Penang. He has since held various other legal appointments in the Straits.

At the Police Court on Thursday four coolies in the employ of a resident at Magazine Gap were charged with disobedience of orders. The disobedience complained of was that on being told to take the amah and child in the chair they refused. They expressed contrition for their offence and promised that they would carry the amah in future if required, whereupon, a heavy penalty not being asked for, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$1 each, telling them that they would be dealt with much more severely if they were brought up again for a similar offence.

An impudent attempt to defraud the Government of \$2 was investigated by Hon. H. E. Wodehouse at the Police Court on Thursday. On Tuesday a police interpreter took a chair to Stanley and gave chits for the payment of the fare to two of the coolies. Each of them got three other coolies and went to the Central Police Station and demanded fares for two chairs instead of one. They said that two chairs had been taken with four coolies to each one, and therefore they wanted \$2. Inspector Baker, however, was not to be bluffed in this way, and making enquiries he found that only one chair had been taken. The two leading coolies were each fined \$5 and the others \$1 each.

The following notice is published in the *Gazette*:—In future the following classes of correspondence received in Hongkong and the Treaty port postal agencies from abroad will be delivered free of charge:—(a) Correspondence posted on the high seas in the letter box on board a vessel, or placed in the hands of the commander, provided the postage is prepaid by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country to which the vessel belongs or by which it is maintained. (b) Correspondence posted on board in port provided prepayment is effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country in the waters of which the vessel happened to be.

At a quarter past one on Saturday morning the Fire Brigade, under Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings and Mr. Baddeley, was called to a fire at 169, Hollywood Road. The brigade turned out with commendable promptitude, but on arrival the shop, which is used as a paper warehouse, was well alight, and unfortunately there was some delay in obtaining water. Of course no water from the mains could be immediately obtained, and some minutes elapsed before the sea water could be pumped up to the scene of the outbreak. Since the fresh water was cut off the floating fire engine has been kept ready for immediate use in front of the Harbour Master's office, but it took some time for the water to be pumped from there to two steam fire engines in Queen's Road and then up to Hollywood Road. In consequence of this unavoidable delay the fire obtained a firm hold of the premises, and the efforts of the firemen could not prevent the place from being completely gutted. A shop on the other side of the road and the shops on either side of 169, Hollywood Road also caught fire and were considerably damaged. Fears were entertained for the safety of the occupants of one of the shops, but it was found that the people had fortunately made their escape just before the roof fell in. The shop in which the fire originated was insured in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha for \$1,300, and it may be added that the master on this occasion was not in Canton but on his own premises. The origin of the fire is unknown.

At Shanghai on the 25th inst. fire broke out at 11.30 a.m. in a block of buildings on the French Concession off the Rue du Consulat and Rue Touranne. Sixteen houses were destroyed. The property was Chinese-owned, but mortgaged to a foreigner. The contents of only one house were insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it started in a kitchen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *N. C. Daily News* understands that land has been secured for the International Cotton Mill at Shanghai on the opposite side of the river, near the Pootung Point.

A cup has been presented to the Tientsin Racing Club by Commander McAlpine, R.N., to be raced for under the name of the *Swift Cup* on the second day of the forthcoming Tientsin Races.

According to news received from Peking it has been suggested, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the birthday celebrations of the Empress Dowager, omitted last year on account of the war, take place this coming November, but on a quieter scale, excusing the high provincial officials from appearing at Peking to take part in the festivities in person.

The Norwegian barque *Mary*, which left Nagasaki on the 1st September for Shanghai, arrived at the latter port on the 24th. She was blown south during the typhoon which wrecked the *Satsuna* and got as far as the Hieshans and had considerable difficulty in getting back. On the voyage one of the Chinese crew died, but Captain Jorgensen took the body to Shanghai at the request of his sailors.

At Manila on the 20th September a fire broke out on the steamer *Amur*. It was caused by one of the Chinese crew, who fell asleep in the fore-castle, letting a lighted cigar fall amongst some oakum. The remainder of the crew, who were on deck, noticed a smell of burning, and on opening the door of the fore-castle found the place in flames. The Chinaman who was the cause of the accident had a narrow escape and in making his way out sustained severe burns. As there was a quantity of kerosine on board great excitement prevailed, as the vessel's pumps were insufficient to extinguish the fire, but on the arrival of the fire engines the fore-castle was flooded and the danger was at an end.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 4th October.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular).—London deliveries of China Congou for September were 2,070,000 lbs. against 2,636,000 lbs. for the corresponding month in the previous year, and stocks on the 30th ultimo were 19,900,000 lbs. against 18,782,000 lbs. on same date in 1894. Black Tea.—Clean whole-leaf Tea has been in demand at 11s. 11 a picul, and the market is temporarily bare of these descriptions. Any fresh arrivals would meet with ready sale. The price, if maintained, is high enough to induce further supplies. Sales of quantities above common are very slow. Fully one-third of the "spot" stocks are Teas nominally worth 11s. 18 to 21 a picul, which are firmly held and for which there is practically no demand: much of the stock is only represented by muster chests and chops are bought "to arrive" from the river. The Steamer Conference at present worked is adverse to the trade with London. In Hankow the str. *Pingsuey* was loading for London at £3.10s. a ton of 40 cubic feet, while the *Oanfa*, belonging to the same line, was loading for Odessa at about half the money. Steamers are now on the berth for New York at £1.15s., while the rate to London is maintained at £2.10s. Fifteen shillings a ton on Tea-costing 11s. 11 to 15 means 6 to 8 per cent on the lay down cost, besides which the export demand in London is lessened, and the market there loses valuable support.

The following settlements are reported:—

Ningchow	2,495	1-chts. at 11s. 13.9 to 19 a picul.
Hohow	843	" " 13 to 16 1/2 "
Kutoan	466	" " 15 to 16 1/2 "
Keemun	211	" " 15 1/2 to — "
Wenchow	654	" " 14 1/2 to 16 "
Oonam	5,023	" " 11 to 17 1/2 "
Oopack	1,597	" " 12 to 15 "

Total 11,259 1/2-chests.

Stock.—24,033 half-chests, against 19,985 half-chests at same date last year.

Green Tea.—The distributing trade in America appears to have been overstocked with Teas purchased during the excitement of last autumn, and as Importers also carried over stocks of last year's Teas it suggests that supplies for 1894 and 1895 had overtaken consumption, though the fact was partly hidden by the fictitious demand created by the war scare. This year's crop promises to be largely in excess of the requirements of the consuming markets. It is interesting to note the

increase in different descriptions of Green Teas which has taken place in the past five years:—

	Pingsuey.
	half-chests.
1891-1892	160,000
1892-1893	162,000
1893-1894	180,000
1894-1895	162,000
1895-1896	probable 180,000/185,000

	Country Tea.	Local Packed.
	half-chests.	half-chests.
1891-1892	169,000	5,000
1892-1893	165,000	5,000
1893-1894	170,000	9,000
1894-1895	199,000	17,000
1895 by 1896	probable 230,000	probable 28,000

New crop Teas have met with a bad reception in America and England, especially in America. Pingsuey.—The only real demand has been for these descriptions, and Tea-men find no difficulty in realising as soon as the musters are placed on the market; prices remain unchanged. Local Packed Teas are a drug on the market and some are being shipped off on native account. Country Tea.—The market has been nearly at a standstill, and it is difficult to see what course Tea-men will adopt. At present they steadily refuse any offer which is not sufficient to cover the advances made by the broker hongs; but the weight of Tea on offer must eventually cause a further decline. The little demand existing is chiefly for finest and choice Teas, which are in small supply. Sales of grades below finest are very slow and irregular. Some settlements look cheap, but it would be impossible to enter the market and buy a few thousand half-chests at anything under last mail's quotations.

Settlements reported since 6th instant:—

	1-chts.	a picul.
Pingsuey	13,472 at 11s.	17.0 to 27.75
Moyune	7,327 "	17.00 to 30.50
Tienkai	7,954 "	16.50 to 31.00
Fychow	1,097 "	14.50 to 18.00
Local Packed	573 "	25.00 to —

Total.....30,423 1/2-chts.

Total settlements from opening of the market to date:—

	1-chts. against 120,431 1/2-chts.
Pingsuey	153,984
Moyune	56,205
Tienkai	45,801
Fychow	14,837
Local P'ked	17,526

Total.....288,443 1/2-chts. Total 247,553 1/2-chts.
Total arrivals to date are:—349,042 half-chests, against 279,701 half-chests to same date last year.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	4,517,716	4,116,765
Foochow	11,175,408	14,357,248
Shanghai and Hankow	15,872,837	15,869,065
	31,565,961	34,343,078

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Amoy	7,967,866	10,395,668
Foochow	6,066,851	4,626,555
Shanghai	18,787,864	18,751,678
	32,822,581	33,773,901

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	27,049,968	22,555,223

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	25,891,598	23,755,433
Kobe	14,740,662	11,965,437
	40,632,260	35,720,870

SILK.

CANTON, 8th October.—Tsatees and Re-reels.—There is no business to report in these. Some enquiry exists for No. 1 Re-reels, Grant-reels, but the highest price offered is \$537. Filatures.—Although the demand for Lyons continues good, business has been checked by the advance in Exchange, equivalent to 2 per cent. in laying down cost. Low priced silks have consequently shown to better advantage than best chops and have principally occupied the attention

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	29,933	18,033
Canton	8,118	6,252
Yokohama	9,749	6,270
	<u>47,700</u>	<u>30,555</u>

at \$2.40, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Silver Lion No. 1 at \$1.88, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Silver Lion No. 2 at \$1.85, 500 pieces 6 lbs. Red Pagoda at \$1.25, 2,250 pieces 7 lbs. Mexican Silver Dragon at \$2.15, 600 pieces 8 lbs. mixed X. M. at \$2.30 to \$2.32. Drills.—300 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock at \$3.70, 900 pieces 14 lbs. Double Head at \$3.55, 300 pieces 15 lbs. Large Eagle at \$4.70. Spanish Stripes.—30 pieces 7 Stores at \$0.64, 240 pieces B. B. B. assorted at \$0.60 to \$0.61. Long Ells.—750 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet at \$6.90. Camlets.—400 pieces Rabbit, assorted, at \$15.60, 400 pieces Bird and Flower at \$17.50.

METALS.—Iron.—8,000 bundles Nailrods, Belgian No. 1/6 at \$2.90 to \$2.95. Lead.—170 piculs Australian at \$6.40. Tin.—4.0 slabs Siam at \$35.30 to \$35.35, 200 slabs New Brand at \$34.40. Steel.—300 boxes Bamboo at \$4.85. Quicksilver.—300 flasks at \$111 to \$112.

COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$62.00 to \$89.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	102.00 to 106.00
„ 22 to 24	105.00 to 110.00
„ 28 to 32	110.00 to 115.00
„ 38 to 42	119.00 to 127.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	1.40 to 1.55
7lbs.	1.90 to 2.10
8.4 lbs.	2.15 to 3.10
9 to 10 lbs.	3.20 to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.20 to 2.45
58 to 60 „	2.60 to 3.20
64 to 66 „	3.30 to 3.70
Fine	4.00 to 6.50
Book-folds.	2.90 to 5.20
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.62 to 1.78
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.	1.45 to 1.60
7lbs. (32 „)	1.85 to 2.00
6lbs. (32 „), Mexs.	1.60 to 1.75
7lbs. (32 „)	2.10 to 2.40
8 to 8 1/2 lbs. (36 in.)	2.35 to 3.10
Drills, English—40 yds. 13 1/2 to 14 lbs.	3.20 to 4.30

FANCY COTTONS.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 to 5 lbs.	1.40 to 3.00
Brocades—Dyed	3.85 to 4.70
Damasks	0.14 to 0.18
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.12
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.22 to 0.30
Velveteens—18 in.	0.18 to 0.21

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.45 to 0.90 per yard.

WOOLLENS.

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.60 to 0.95
German	1.00 to 1.15
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.25 to 2.70

Long Ells—Scarlet 6.50 to 7.80

Assorted 6.60 to 7.90

Camlets—Assorted 14.00 to 30.50

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, 14.00 to 22.00

Assorted

Orleans—Plain 3.80 to 5.10

per pair

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.70 to 9.50

METALS.

Iron—Nail Rod	2.90 to 2.95
Square, Flat Round Bar	2.90 to 2.95
Swedish Bar	4.40 to —
Small Round Rod	3.45 to —
Hoop	3.79 1/2 to —
Old Wire Rope	3.00 to —
Real L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	6.30 to —

Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz. 25.50 to —

Vivian's 16/32 oz. 25.00 to —

Elliot's 16/28 oz. 25.00 to —

Japan Copper—Slabs 24.00 to —

Tiles 24.00 to —

Tin 36.50 to —

Tin Plates 5.35 to —

per cwt. case

Steel 5.20 to —

per picul

SUNDRIES.

Quicksilver 112.00 to —

per box

Window Glass 3.20 to —

per 10-gal. case

Kerosene Oil 1.77 to —

SHANGHAI, 3rd October.—(From Mr. Geo. W. Noel's report.)—The market during the interval has been very much quieter, most Importers refusing to sell the goods they have on hand, except at a substantial increase in prices, the extraction of which from the dealers is always a difficult operation. At the same time they are quite willing to go on at the old rates, but as,

from all indications, the available supply is none too large for current requirements, holders are not at all inclined to give in to them to any extent. It is not an easy matter of course to jump prices a pace or so at once, but by small, gradual sales they can soon be raised sufficiently, and this is the policy which many are adopting now, though some prefer to close their books entirely. The reports published of business done from day to day are generally very unreliable, and this week has been no exception to the rule, many of the quotations being quite ancient history, consequently this morning's auction was looked forward to with more than usual interest to give some inkling of the feeling, and the result was certainly not disappointing, as, in spite of it being the mid-autumn festival day, prices for Cottons were higher all round. The enquiry for Newchwang has subsided for the moment, free supplies having been sent up during the last few weeks, but the Tientsin and Hankow dealers are commencing to look round now and they will not find it an easy matter to fill their wants, unless they are prepared to pay up. Importers are certainly masters of the situation for once, as it is now too late in the season for a change in the home markets to have any effect on the goods here or to arrive within the next two months, and there is no reason to suppose that the requirements for the winter will be less than usual. The markets both in Manchester and Bradford are still advancing, and it is only in quite exceptional cases that orders can be executed, while with American goods it is impossible to do anything, nor is there any immediate prospect of a decline. The export from Manchester last month was 32 million yards of Plain Cottons to Hongkong and China, making 295 millions for the nine months, against 304,247, and 311 millions for the same period the previous three years respectively. The Yarn shipments were 4,000 bales to Japan, 200 bales to Hongkong, and 800 bales to Shanghai. The market in Hongkong is reported to be very excited and prices have risen, during the past few days, considerably over the equivalents here. The demand for Indian Yarn is strong and prices continue to advance, this, together with the stoppage of supplies from Japan owing to the high rates ruling there for home consumption, reflecting very favourably on the productions of the local mills. There is a strong demand for native Cotton and prices are very firm.

Metals.—(From Mr. Alex. Bieckfeld's report.)—3rd October:—Considerable activity has been exhibited, and dealers have been offering freely for New Year cargo. The volume of business is still restricted by the higher prices as to Lead.—300 tons L.B. at Tls. 5.17 1/2 and 100 tons Enthoven at Tls. 5.15 have been sold "to arrive." Other sales are:—200 tons Pig Iron, Redcar No. 3 at Tls. 22.45 "spot"; 650 boxes Tin-plates, 100 lbs. at Tls. 4.05 "spot"; 150 tons Pig Iron, Redcar No. 4 at Tls. 21.50 "to arrive"; 1,000 boxes Tin-plates, 112 lbs. 14 by 18 1/2 at Tls. 3.2 1/2 to Tls. 3.55 at auction; 1,000 boxes Tin-plates, 100 lbs. at Tls. 4.35 "to arrive"; 400 cases Bright Iron Wire at Tls. 5.10 "to arrive"; 20 cases Round Nickel at Tls. 58 per picul. Nailrods after having been sold at 98/6 are now at prices varying from 105/- to 118/- for various brands of Belgian. Scotch have moved up to 120/- c.i.f. 300 tons "Goffin" settled two weeks ago at 102/6 c.i.f. 500 tons Schier Exp. have been sold; terms private.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 9th October.—Business generally has rather eased up during the week under review and we have nothing of great importance to report. Rates have been maintained and market closes steady at quotations.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai ruled quiet during the early part of the week at 188 to 189 per cent. prem.; towards the end a demand from the North resulted in a fair business at 189 and 189 1/2 per cent. prem. Sales have been effected for 31st December at 195. Market closes firm with an upward tendency. Nationals have advanced a point to \$31 with sales.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders ruled weak in the early part of the week with sales at \$72 and \$71; at time of closing sales are reported at \$73, and market closes steady at that rate. Unions have changed hands at rates from \$185 to \$205, closing firm at latter rate. Cantons have been enquired for and small sales were effected in the early part of the week at \$185 and \$190. At time of closing shares are wanted at \$192 1/2. Straits have advanced half a point to \$25 1/2. No business to report in other Marine stock.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have ruled steady at \$262 1/2 with little or no business, Chinas have gone back to \$92, after small sales at \$93 1/2 and \$93.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have been on offer all the week at \$36 1/2 without finding buyers and close at \$36 1/2. Douglas's upon the decision of the Consulting Committee to pay shareholders \$12 1/2 per share out of accumulated funds quickly rose to \$71 after sales in large lots at \$66, \$68, \$69, and \$70; market closes quiet at \$70; a few shares changed hands at \$72 for end of the month. China Manilas have improved to \$68 with sales. Indo-China have continued in good demand at rising rates culminating in sales at \$60.

REFINERIES.—Both Chinas and Luzons have ruled weak with no business at quotations.

MINING.—The market has been neglected and beyond small sales of Jebebus at \$3.10 and Punjoms at \$6 we have nothing to report.

DOCKS, WHARFS AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been quiet with small sales at 133 1/2 per cent. prem. cash and at 134 1/2 per cent. prem. for end of the month. Kowloon Wharfs have advanced a point to \$48 after further heavy sales at \$47; a further rise may be looked for.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Lands have continued in fair demand at \$67 1/2 with sales to investors; at time of closing a sale is reported at \$68. Humphreys Estates have been in request, and sales have been effected at \$10. West Points have ruled steady at \$23 and a small sale was effected at \$25.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have ruled quite neglected, sellers ruling the market at \$13.50; yesterday a sale was effected at \$13; market closes steady with probable buyers at that rate. Electrics have changed hands at \$6 1/2, Fenwicks at \$21 1/2, and Ropes at \$142.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	190 p. ct. prem., [sales & sellers]
China & Japan, prf.	—	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	nominal
Natl. Bank of China	—	—
B. Shares	£8	\$31
Foun. Shares	£1	\$31, sales
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	\$4, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$2, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$167, sellers
Chinese Loan 86 E.	Tls. 250	10 p. ct. prem.
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	\$10	\$10
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$21 1/2, sales
Green Island Cement	\$50	\$15, sellers
H. Brick and Cement	\$12 1/2	\$7
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$36
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$110
Hongkong Electric	\$8	\$6 1/2, sales & sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$97
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$17, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$97
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$48, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$142, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$125	134 1/2 p. ct. prem.
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$192 1/2 buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$92, sales & sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$73, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$262 1/2 sellers
North-China	£25	Tls. 222 1/2, sales
Straits	\$20	\$25 1/2, sales & sellers
Union	\$25	\$205, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$115
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	\$50	\$67 1/2, sales
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$10, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$23
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$65, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	\$115, sellers
Jebebus	\$5	\$3.10, sales & sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$3.50, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$6, sellers
Do. (Preference)	\$1	\$1.50, buyers
Raub's	13s. 10d.	\$4, sales
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$68, sales
China Shippers	£5	£2.10
Douglas S. S. Co.	\$50	\$70, sales & sellers
H., Canton and M.	\$20	\$36 1/2, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$59, sales
Wanchai Wareh'se Co.	\$37 1/2	\$42 1/2
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, sales

CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.

SHANGHAI, 4th October:—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Business has been done in this stock at 185 to 186 per cent. premium for cash, and 192 for delivery on the 31st current. Hongkong quotes buyers at 189 per cent. premium. The London rate is 242. National Bank of China.—Shares are wanted in Hongkong at \$28. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug Boat shares were placed at Tls. 152 for the 31st current. Indo-China S. N. shares changed hands at Tls. 41 to Tls. 43 for cash, at Tls. 42 and Tls. 42½ for October, and Tls. 42, Tls. 44, and Tls. 44½ for November. A large business is reported in Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares at \$36½ to Hongkong, and to local buyers at \$38 for 31st December. The proposal to pay a return of \$5 per share out of capital was passed at the meeting held on the 30th ultimo. Tientsin advices quote buyers of Taku Tug and Lighter shares at T. Tls. 75. Douglas Steamship shares have changed hands in Hongkong at \$67. Docks.—Shares in Boyd & Co. have been placed for delivery on 31st October at Tls. 185, and shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have been sold at Tls. 180 for cash and Tls. 188 for 29th February. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock shares improved in Hongkong to 133 per cent. premium. Marine Insurance.—North Chinas were placed at Tls. 225. Unions were bought from Hongkong at \$185. Yangtzes were done at irregular rates. Cash shares were sold at \$110, while, on time, shares were sold at \$122 for delivery on 29th February, at \$123½ for 30th March, and \$116 for the 31st current. We quote \$115 as the closing rate, which is more or less nominal. Straits shares have been sold at \$24½ to \$25½, both from local holders and from Hongkong. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs were sold at \$26½ for delivery on the 31st March, a cheap purchase, the cash quotation in Hongkong being \$262½. Chinas have been placed at \$94 from Hongkong, and at \$94½ from local holders. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have changed hands at Tls. 315. Cargo Boats.—Shanghai shares have been placed at Tls. 187½ to Tls. 190 cash, and Tls. 190 for 31st October. Co-operative shares have been placed at Tls. 155, and are wanted. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Gas shares have been sold at Tls. 212 and Tls. 213. Shanghai Waterworks shares at Tls. 190. Perak Sugar Cultivation shares at Tls. 33 and Tls. 34. China Sugar Refining shares at \$117½. Hall & Holtz shares at \$23. Shanghai Land Investment fully paid up shares at Tls. 63 and Tls. 65. J. Llewellyn & Co.'s shares \$32½ and \$35. Major Brothers shares at Tls. 30. Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 100 to Tls. 115. Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 200, shares in A. S. Watson & Co. from Hongkong at \$14 and \$14½. Ewo Cotton shares at Tls. 20. International shares at Tls. 22½ and Tls. 25. Laou Kung Mow shares at Tls. 22½, and Kowloon Land and Building shares at \$18 and \$18½ from Hongkong. Loans.—Chinese E. Loan Bonds were placed, and are offering, at Tls. 275.

Quotations are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—186 per cent. prem.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—none.
National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—\$28.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$105.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 150 per sh.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 43 per sh.
China-Matinal Steam Nav. Co.—Tls. 50 per sh.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—T. Tls. 75 per sh.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 180 per share.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 180 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—123 per cent. premium.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$73 per sh.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 225 p. sh.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$187½ per share.
Yangtze Insce. Asscn., Ltd.—\$115 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$180 per share.
Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$25 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—250 per sh.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$91½ per share.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 315 per share.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 50 per share.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$46 per share.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 2.50 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1.50 per share.
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.20 p. sh.
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 190 per sh.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 155 per sh.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 213 per share.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$5.85 per share.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190 p. sh.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 34 p. sh.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$117½ per sh.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$63 per share.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$23 per share.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 65 per share.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$67 per share.
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$35 per share.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 50 p. sh.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 30 per share.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 115 p. sh.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 200 per share.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founder's.—Nominal.
Shanghai Ice Company.—Tls. 120 per share.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$14½ per share.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—£1.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.50.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 20.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 25.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 22½.
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.
Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 12.
Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—Tls. 275 (a).
Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Nominal.
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).
Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 105 (a).

(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.
WEDNESDAY, 9th October.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.79
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.85½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.26
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	54½
Credits, 60 days' sight	55½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	193½
Bank, on demand	193½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	193½
Bank, on demand	193½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	3 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$8.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	46.80

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 9th October.—During the early part of the past fortnight there was a good demand for steamers coastwise, but at the close the demand has fallen off and rates generally are weaker.

From Saigon to Hongkong rates ruled firm at 14 cents, but have declined to 13 cents per picul, with little demand.

From Bangkok to this, the rate continues at 18 cents inside or 13 cents per picul outside the bar. The regular liners command 20 and 15 cents.

From Newchwang to Canton requirements have been nearly all filled at 27 to 30 cents per picul; at the close the rate has dropped to 25 cents October to 27 cents November loading, with scarcely any demand.

Coal freights Japan to this have improved, \$1.30 per ton has been refused, and possibly \$1.40 may be obtained. To Singapore the rate remains nominally \$1.50 per ton.

Nothing has been done in sailing tonnage home wards. For New York, about 15s. per ton of 40 cubic feet is quoted for December-January loading. The British barque *Cambusdoon*, 1,132 tons, left for Batavia under orders from owner.

There are no disengaged vessels in port.

The following are the settlements:—

Mary—German bark, 484 tons, Newchwang to Hongkong (bones), 55 cents per picul.

Kitty—British bark, 803 tons Newchwang to Hongkong or Whampoa, 32 or 34 cents per picul.

Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,807 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 21 cents per picul.

Marie Jensen—German steamer, 1,807 tons, Newchwang to Canton, second trip, 26 cents per picul.

Rhosina—British steamer, 1,692 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 26 cents per picul.

Victoria—Norwegian steamer, 988 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 28 cents per picul.

Kweiyang—British steamer, 1,062 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 30 cents per picul.

Petrarch—British steamer, 1,252 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 27 cents per picul.

Cassius—German steamer, 1,606 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 28½ cents per picul.

J. Diederichsen—German steamer, 712 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 30 cents per picul.

Triumph—German steamer, 674 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 27 cents per picul.

Michael Jensen—German steamer, 710 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 25 cents per picul.

Mascotte—British steamer, 2,018 tons, Hongay to Swatow, \$2 per ton.

Mascotte—British steamer, 2,018 tons, Hongay to Amoy, \$2 per ton.

Jacob Christensen—Norwegian steamer, 407 tons, Hongkong to Saigon and back, 19 cents per picul.

Jacob Christensen—Norwegian steamer, 407 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 14 cents per picul.

Lubeck—German steamer, 1,078 tons, Hongkong to Saigon and back, \$3,000 in full.

Lubeck—German steamer, 1,078 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 14 cents per picul.

Cassius—German steamer, 1,060 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

Tartarus—German steamer, 1,578 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13½ cents per picul.

Propontis—British steamer, 1,390 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

Benvenue—British steamer, 1,468 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 14 cents per picul.

Petrarch—British steamer, 1,252 tons, monthly, 8 months, \$5,150 per month.

Nanking—Norwegian steamer, 844 tons, monthly, 6 months, \$5,300 per month.

Skarpno—Norwegian steamer, 1,395 tons, monthly, 3 months, \$6,000 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—*Glenshiel* (str.), *Bombay* (str.), *Glennearn* (str.), *Dardanus* (str.).
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.—*Conch* (str.).
FOR BREMEN.—*Karlsruhe* (str.).
FOR MARSEILLES.—*Melbourne* (str.).
FOR VANCIVER.—*Empress of China* (str.).
FOR VICTORIA.—*Tacoma* (str.).
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—*City of Rio de Janeiro* (str.), *Coptic* (str.).
FOR NEW YORK.—*P. N. Blanchard*, *Adam W. Spies*, *Wandering Jew*, *Engelhorn*, *Saint James*, *Celeste Burrill*, *Matterhorn*.
FOR AUSTRALIA.—*Canton* (str.).
FOR PORTLAND.—*Mount Lebanon* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

- October—
ARRIVALS.
1, *Sarpedon*, British str., from Liverpool.
2, *Canton*, British str., from Canton.
2, *Mongkut*, British str., from Bangkok.
2, *Kaijio Maru*, Jap. str., from Kelung.
2, *Bengo*, Portuguese g-bt., from Macao.
2, *Ask*, Danish str., from Tainanfoo.
2, *Cheang Hye Teng*, Brit. str., from Straits.
2, *Olive Branch*, British str., from Singapore.
2, *Singapore*, British str., from Bangkok.
2, *Foyle*, British str., from Moji.
3, *Nanking*, Norw. str., from Canton.
3, *Taisang*, British str., from Canton.
3, *Shanghai*, British str., from London.
4, *Benvenue*, British str., from Saigon.
4, *St. James*, Amr. bark, from Shanghai.
5, *Machew*, British str., from Bangkok.
5, *Aritaton Apcar*, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
5, *Maria Teresa*, Austrian str., from Kobe.
5, *Taritalus*, British str., from Shanghai.
6, *Frigga*, German str., from Kobe.
6, *Esmeralda*, British str., from Manila.

- 6, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 6, Kaiser-i-Hind, Brit. str., from Bombay.
 6, Leeyuen, Chinese str., from Shadghai.
 6, Lyeemoo, German str., from Canton.
 6, Oscarshel, Norw. str., from Bangkok.
 6, Taiyuan, British str., from Sydney.
 6, Taicheong, German str., from Swatow.
 6, Thales, British str., from Tainanfoo.
 6, Recorder, British str., from Singapore.
 6, Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.
 7, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
 7, Altmere, British str., from Karatsu.
 7, Coptic, British str., from San Francisco.
 7, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.
 7, Michael Jensen, German str., from Hoihow.
 7, Phra C. C. Klao, Brit. str., from Bangkok.
 7, Ravenna, British str., from Yokohama.
 8, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
 8, Empr. of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
 8, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 8, Lennox, British str., from Birkenhead.
 8, Rosetta, British str., from Shanghai.
 8, Amigo, German str., from Chefoo.
 8, Cromarty, British str., from Samarang.
 8, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
 8, Changsha, British str., from Kobe.
 9, Dante, Dutch str., from Singapore.
 9, Chihli, British str., from Swatow.
- October—
 2, Niobe, German str., for Singapore.
 2, Devawongse, British str., for Bangkok.
 2, Empr. of Japan, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
 2, Natal, French str., for Europe.
 2, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
 2, Cassius, German str., for Hoihow.
 2, Kitty, British bark, for Newchwang.
 2, Formosa, British str., for Shanghai.
 2, Carmarthenshire, British str., for London.
 3, Amur, British str., for Manila.
 3, Ariake Maru Jap. str., for Ujina.
 3, Azamor, British str., for Singapore.
 3, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Cheang Hye Teng, British str., for Amoy.
 3, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 3, Nanchang, British str., for Chefoo.
 3, Olive Branch, British str., for Shanghai.
 3, Picciola, German str., for Saigon.
 3, Sarpedon, British str., for Amoy.
 4, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 4, Lyndhurst, British bk., for S. Francisco.
 4, Bisagno, Italian str., for Swatow.
 4, Donar, German str., for Swatow.
 4, Nanking, Norw. str., for Chefoo.
 4, Shanghai, British str., for Shanghai.
 4, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
 4, Fred P. Litchfield, Am. bk., for Baltimore.
 4, Japan, Italian bark, for Pisco (Peru).
 5, Foyle, British str., for Canton.
 5, Peacock, H.B.M. gunboat, for Takao.
 5, Brindisi, British str., for Kobe.
 5, Tetartos, German str., for Saigon.
 5, Argyll, British str., for Yokohama.
 5, Luebeck, British str., for Saigon.
 5, Phra Nang, British str., for Bangkok.
 5, Taisang, British str., for Shanghai.
 5, Wingsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 6, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 6, Bentala, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
 6, Singapore, British str., for Bangkok.
 7, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
 7, Kaiser-i-Hind, British str., for Shanghai.
 7, Maria Teresa, Austrian str., for Trieste.
 8, Leeyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 8, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 8, Jacob Christensen, Nor. str., for Saigon.
 8, Lyeemoo, German str., for Shanghai.
 8, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
 8, Pern, Amr., str., for San Francisco.
 8, Recorder, British str., for a cruise.
 8, Tantalus, British str., for London.
 9, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 9, Cambusdoon, British bark, for Batavia.
 9, Hankow, British str., for Tacoma.
 9, Lyderhorn, Norw. str., for Kutchinotzu.
 9, Amigo, German str., for Canton.
 9, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 9, Kaijio Maru, Jap. str., for Ujina.
 9, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, str., from Coast Ports.—Capt. and Mrs. Tarsar, Mr. Tritsch, and 100 Chinese.
 Per *Yuensang*, str., from Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Verner, Messrs. M. Loftus, Francisco, J. A. Petersen, and J. H. W. Price.

Per *Natal*, str., for Hongkong from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Greenlie, Misses Grace Greenlie, Isabel Greenlie, and W. B. Greenlie, Mrs. Tarago and two children, Misses Bayne and Paine, Messrs. A. Dalton, R. Furtouye, Koch, Ho, and Lin. From Yokohama.—Messrs. Tsukuki and Oyama. From Kobe.—Mrs. H. Scarie, Messrs. J. Rouch, Elias Selles, Tung, Takenchi, and Kauramura. From Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy and infant, Messrs. Kennedy, Hashegawa, Tu-Cug, and Ci. For Saigon from Yokohama.—Mr. Joubert. From Kobe.—Mr. Wang Lee Ku. For Singapore from Yokohama.—Mr. C. S. Crane. From Kobe.—Mr. Akado. From Nagasaki.—Miss Naguchi, Mr. Kobayach, and Miss Kuda. For Port Said from Shanghai.—Mr. Molchonoff. For Alexandria from Nagasaki.—Mr. A. Baierle. For Marseilles from Shanghai.—Dr. and Mrs. Gallison and child, Messrs. Leduc and Bernstein. From Yokohama.—Mr. Oscar Bagger. From Kobe.—Mrs. Cartwright. From Nagasaki.—Messrs. Mercie, Raoul, Kervella, Tavenne, Mouttet, Leforestier, Mignacci, Hiettet, and Magnau.

Per *Ask*, str., from Taiwanfoo, &c.—Mr. Hill.
 Per *Shanghai*, steamer, from London.—Mr. Theodor Schmitz, and 434 Chinese from Singapore.

Per *Aratoon Apcar*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. Ellwood, Messrs. Swinhoe, Carruthers, Smith, Waik, Chapman, and Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. Ikbal Singh, and 480 Chinese.

Per *Frigga*, str., from Kobe.—Capt. Brown.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Valencia, Broker, Blattan, Sorentz, Jupp, Tabell, and Silva.

Per *Taiyuan*, str., from Sydney.—Mrs. Allardyce, Miss Goode, Miss Kingthorne, Miss Dyden, Messrs. Peach, Leaf, Holder and Morton.

Per *Thales*, str., from Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. D. Lapraik and child. From Swatow.—Mrs. Eurson.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., for Hongkong from London.—Comdr. Sparkes, Mr. Taylor, Asst. Engr. Saunderson, Mrs. Watson and infant. From Bombay.—Mr. Salbjhoy Busri. From Colombo.—Mr. Stanes. From Singapore.—Mr. Marangoni, Mr. and Mrs. See Twa Tow and 3 children. For Yokohama from London.—Mr. Pigot. For Kobe from London.—Misses Fean and Edwards. For Nagasaki from Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Neifts. For Shanghai from London.—Mr. J. Wood. From Bombay.—Mr. Abde Alik. From Singapore.—Mr. Sweeney.
 Per *Choy Sang*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Green.

Per *Coptic*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mrs. J. G. Walkington, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Dare, Mr. and Mrs. Herod and infant, Miss Teen Goodall, Miss Nellie Boyd, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. Sam Sing.

Per *Ravenna*, str., for Hongkong from Yokohama.—Messrs. G. D. Campbell, McLaughlin, and Peter Gray. From Kobe.—Messrs. H. Tong and O. Tomiki. From Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Miss Caldwell, Mrs. Dennison and child, Mrs. Grant Smith, Master Smith, Capt. de Boer, R.I.A., Dr. Heinlekoft, Rev. G. Grundy, Messrs. E. Von Bersten, Edwin Crew, and John Jacobs. For London from Yokohama.—Surg. J. W. Hawton, R.N., Messrs. F. B. Diek, G. Downer, E. Haine, W. Caldecott, J. Kane, E. Allen, R. H. Smith, T. Goodridge, W. H. Pope, F. Hutchings, H. Belton, W. Beacham, J. Kemp, R. H. Best, J. Saunders, H. Jannes, and D. Storie.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Coast Ports.—Capt. Williams.

Per *Fushun*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. T. D. Teinney, S. K. Chai, Chan, and Sih.

Per *Rosetta*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Messrs. Syme, G. W. Tindill, and J. M. Howaldt. For Singapore.—Mr. Chin Fook Chi. For Bombay.—Mr. M. J. Moses. For London.—Dr. and Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, Lieut. Wills, R.N., and Mr. J. W. Hulse.

Per *Empress of China*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Beattie and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Ashmore, Rev. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. E. Shaw, Mrs. and Miss Hazeland, Mrs. C. Hunt, Mr. and Miss Donisthorpe, Mons. and Mde. Giraud, Dr. and Mrs. Swan and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, Rev. and Miss

McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. L. Holton, Mrs. Dower, Rev. G. Marshall, Rev. E. Fischer, Miss Stuart, Miss Duncan, Miss Butler, Messrs. C. Roghe, S. Konishi, G. Wilder, C. May, J. Michael, W. Graham, Radclyffe, G. Shaw, W. G. Dowler, Crawford, P. Sisspel, F. de Lorient, and R. Fuhrmann.

DEPARTED.

Per *Manila*, str., for London from Hongkong.—Lieut. G. E. B. Colbeck, R.N. From Foochow.—Misses Leslie and Codrington. From Shanghai.—Mrs. Geo. Woodward and child, and Miss Annie Brown.

Per *Ernest Simons*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Mr. H. G. Dowler, Dr. Danenberg, Mde. Pereira and six children, Mde. Corunha Noronha and two children, Messrs. M. A. Xavier, D. W. Le Lacheur, and Otoy Tanaka. For Nagasaki.—Mr. Fatohli. For Kobe.—Mr. Nakao, Rev. Fr. Abbé Ferrand. For Yokohama.—Mr. Kawamulah. For Shanghai from Marseilles.—Mr. T. A. Clark, Revs. Lallier Gollatz and Hilda Heinder, and Mr. Schlewensky. For Nagasaki from Singapore.—Mrs. Ohsato. For Kobe from Singapore.—Messrs. Tsuke, Onou, Nokogawa, Shibuye, and Kosaki. For Yokohama from Marseilles.—Messrs. Collin, Baizo, Ageshi, and Nato. From Colombo.—Mr. J. L. Villiers. From Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Slate, Mr. and Mrs. Forester.

Per *Natal*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Lieut. W. Langford, Mr. Sim Chang, Misses Clara Belinne, Rosa Albert, Bayne, and Paine. For Marseilles.—Messrs. E. Loftus, J. L. Marques, A. T. Barbosa and 4 children, Julio Melheiro, J. P. Mara, H. Tritsche, J. Stopane, Rev. Sajot, Mrs. Monteith. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Mr. Joubert. For Singapore.—Mr. C. S. Crane. For Marseilles.—Mr. Oscar Bagger. From Kobe for Saigon.—Mr. Wang Lee Ku. For Singapore.—Mr. Akado. For Marseilles.—Mrs. Cartwright. From Nagasaki from Singapore.—Miss Naguchi, Mr. Kobayachi, Miss Kuda. For Alexandria.—Mr. A. Baierle. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Mercie, Raoul, Kervella, Tavenne, Martlet, Leforestier, Mignacci, Aiettet, and Magnau. From Shanghai for Port Said.—Mr. Malchonoff. For Marseilles.—Dr. and Mrs. Gallison and child, Mr. H. Leduc, and Mr. Bernstein.

Per *Empress of Japan*, str., for Shanghai.—Mrs. Glover, Messrs. H. G. Courtney, Wm. Barley, Chan Ah Fook, and Ah Chow. For Nagasaki.—Miss Tayama, Messrs. J. Sakata and J. A. Bonneville. For Kobe.—Lieut. Close, Messrs. F. Henderson and N. M. Gobhai. For Yokohama.—Miss Uniacke, Messrs. G. W. Millward, R. E. Kozhevar, J. Copman, and Marcos Francisco. For Montreal.—Mrs. and Miss Lum. For New York.—Mrs. Harry Li Sing, Mr. Lieu Jew. For Chicago.—Dr. and Mrs. Dong Sang and 2 children. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. Little, Capt. Blaxland, Messrs. H. J. Lock and G. E. Dadell. From Shanghai for London.—Messrs. Jno. Shand and J. Harper. For Manchester.—Mr. M. W. Alcock.

Per *Amur*, str., for Manila.—Messrs. Elias Selles and J. Graham.

Per *Hanoi*, str., for Haiphong.—Messrs. H. Leduc, Skottowe, and Henry Sledge.

Per *Bisagno*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. W. Halmer.

Per *Wingsang*, str., for Singapore.—Mr. Reed, Miss Chan Cum. For Calcutta.—Mr. E. Makeham.

Per *Kaiser-i-Hind*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Assist. Eng. Saunderson, R.N., Mrs. Allardyce, Miss Goode, Messrs. R. S. Furlong and Lorentz Wernicke. From London.—Mr. T. Wood. From Bombay.—Mr. Abde Ali Alik. From Singapore.—Mr. Sweeney.

Per *Tantalus*, str., for London.—Staff Surg. Ferguson, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. C. Reeves, Messrs. Spears, Grantz, Kitts, Garisumovitch.

Per *Peru*, str., for Yokohama.—Messrs. Geo. M. Booker, John A. Blattan, R. L. Richardson, and James Stanes.

Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow.—Revs. Leonardt and G. Roghe, Mr. Tung Him Kee. For Amoy.—Mr. Wong Sang Pong, Rev. MacGregor, Miss MacGregor, Miss Duncan, Rev. and Mrs. Barclay, Miss Butler, Miss Hunt. For Taiwanfoo.—Mr. F. M. Rozario.